New-York Daily Times.

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INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENTS.

New Fire Insurance Companies are Organized.

The Island City Bank.

THE LATE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Dec. 19.

Before Judge Culver.

George W. Beaus vs. Loring Pickering, Mary F. Pickering and Charles N. Beaus.—This case has occupied the attention of this Court for two days past, and has attracted much attention from the fact that the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, gives very completely the history of the late "*Webster Fire Insurance Company, of New-York,*" which was throttled a little more than a year ago by the State Comptroller and expired without a struggle.

The action upon which these developments are made, is brought to set aside a conveyance made by plaintiff to defendants, Charles N. Beaus, on the 26th of April, 1855, of a house and lot valued at $7,500, located on the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Ten-Eyck-street, Brooklyn, and which was a short time subsequently conveyed by said Beaus to Mary F. Pickering, wife of defendant Pickering, and mother of said Beaus, on the ground alleged as the consideration of fraud; that the stock of the "Webster Insurance Company" received in payment was entirely worthless, and that the representations upon which it was received, and that defendant knew it to be so at the time; that Beaus merely lent his name for the purpose of enabling Pickering to carry out his fraud; that afterwards Beaus was induced to join Pickering in the fraud, and give a color of good faith to the transaction; that no consideration whatever was paid by Mrs. F. to Beaus.

The plaintiff in very volunteered disclosures the following facts: Previous to the sale, Mr. Pickering called upon Mr. Beaus, who is a large real-estate owner, and stated that he was authorized to purchase a house and lot, and desired to give the name of the parties a house was intended for, which agreed upon, and Mr. Beaus was requested to have the deeds made out, he giving a blank for the grantee's name. Subsequently he informed Mr. Brown that he could not pay the cash, but offered him instead stock to an equal amount of the "Webster Fire Insurance Company," which he represented as being a solid Company. Upon these representations the stock was accepted and the deeds delivered, when the name of Charles N. Beaus was inserted as grantee. Mr. Pickering's family took possession of the house, and after a few months had elapsed Beaus transfer the property to Mrs. Pickering, as stated above. These statements were sworn to by Mr. Mackay, the agent of Mr. Brown.

The next testimony introduced, was to show that the "Webster Insurance Company" was a "bogus" concern.

John Miller, one of the Commissioners, directed to receive bids for the sale of the stock of the Company, says the certificate upon which they obtained a Charter. The capital consisted in bonds and mortgages, ($50,000,) and cash in Island City Bank, ($50,000,) in all $100,000: he received the affidavit of the Secretary of the Company (Dr. Steindell) that the assets were bona fide.

NOW $50,000 WAS OBTAINED.

Jacob C. Baker, President of the Island City Bank, was placed upon the stand, and reluctantly testified that he knew but little about the $50,000. Two Tellers of this Bank were also examined. These witnesses were examined at some length, and the fact was elicited that the $50,000, deposited there to the credit of the Webster Insurance Company, was all loaned upon checks in the following manner: The Bank loaned the Insurance Company three checks:—$10,000, $20,000 and $20,000—$50,000, and noted the same on the Bank-Book. At the same time a *certified* check for $50,000 was given to Mr. S. A. Pierce, Vice-President of the Webster Insurance Company, and another check for a like amount was placed in the paying-teller's drawer. These checks were all dated March 24, 1855—a significant fact when it is considered that this was the same day on which they received the certificate from the Commissioner upon which they obtained their charter.

HOW SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BONDS AND MORTGAGES WERE OBTAINED.

Mr. Dennis Harris, an Englishman of wealth and a Wall-st broker, living in the upper part of New-York City, and at this time quite wealthy, about the date of the organization of the "Webster Fire Insurance Company," was in want of $60,000. He, or his Secretary, Mr. Gilbert, either accidentally or otherwise met Rufus Bell, Esq., Counsellor for the "Webster Fire Insurance Company," who, understanding the wants of Mr. Harris, divulged to him the fact that a new Insurance Company was organizing, with $150,000 capital, and that all but $60,000 of the stock had been subscribed for. The following proposition was made: That Mr. Harris should give the Company $60,000 worth of Bonds and Mortgages, and to receive therefor $30,000 in cash and $30,000 worth of stock in the Company. Mr. Harris, after due consideration and inquiry, made the arrangement proposed. In consideration of this "lift" we suppose, he was subsequently elected President of the Company, unsolicited, and receiving the flattering vote of seven out of ten present at the meeting. But this is a little digression.

Mr. Harris fulfilled his part of the agreement and transferred the bonds and mortgages and received the $30,000 worth of shares and notes, or checks, for the $30,000 cash promised, made payable at a time subsequent when he needed it to meet other engagements. It is hardly necessary to say that he never received the money, and considered himself most fortunate in getting back his bonds and mortgages, with a loss, as the Secretary testifies, of only about $16,000. The mortgages and bonds were assigned by Mr. Harris early in March, and were reassigned April 1, 1855. During this interval the never-to-be-forgotten 24th of March was passed, when the Webster Insurance Company received from the Commissioner before named, the certificate upon which the charter for the Company was obtained. These particulars are brought out in the testimony of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, who was at that time Secretary to Mr. Harris.

There were other bonds and mortgages, amounting to $50,000 or more, the history of which we shall give at another time, and which more directly affect the *suit in question.*

THE BREAKING-UP—THE ASSETS.

Mr. Wm. Barnes, a Commissioner appointed to investigate the affairs of the Webster Insurance Company, arrived in New-York July 14, 1855, and commenced his labors that day. Mr. Harris, who was then President, and Dr. Steindell, Secretary, attended before him. Instead of finding $150,000 assets, he found what purported to be good, and represented to the Department as such, $61,194, which includes the bonds and mortgages reassigned April 1, 1855, to Mr. Harris, viz.:

GOOD ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, Harris and wife	$30,000
Bonds and Mortgages, new house, Harris and wife	10,000
Cash due from Mr. Harris	1,194
Estimated amount due from brokers and ag'ts	3,000
Fixtures and one safe	1,000
Total	$51,194

This representation of the assets of the company caused the appointment of Mr. N. B. Brewster as Receiver to wind up the company—as from their showing it had pretty effectually run down. He commenced his labors Sept. 25, 1855. He was placed upon the stand, and was not positive whether he realized $15 or $25 as the whole result of the assets of the company, with the exception of a safe. There were two safes, and one was seized upon by the landlord.

A STATIONER TAKEN IN.

Mr. Charles S. Wescott, a stationer, was placed upon the stand. When the "Webster Fire Insurance Company" was organizing, they purchased of Mr. W. $150 worth of books and other materials which he kept for sale, and received in payment therefor, a check on the Island City Bank. When presented, payment was refused, for the excellent reason that the Company had no funds on deposit. *He still retains* possession of the check, and will undoubtedly sell it at a great sacrifice.

HOW DIRECTORS WERE OBTAINED.

Mr. Westcott was subsequently urged to consent to be one of the Directors—he declined, as he owned no stock, but finally consented, on the condition that all of the stock was paid in and there was no "bogus." His name was used, and out of self-respect he published a card denying that his name had been used with his consent. This course was prompted by the fact that Mr. S. A. Pierce, Vice-President of the Webster Insurance Company, applied to him to assist in selling up some "underground" stock—which he declined doing, for good and sufficient reasons.

ANOTHER DIRECTOR.

Dr. Jos. C. Ayrault—testified that he was never a Director with his consent; but his name was placed on the list as such without it; he never owned any stock.

Mr. A. C. Bell, gave a partial consent upon the representations of his brother, Rufus, who was Counsellor, that it would benefit him, under the assurance that all was right. He owned no stock.

ANOTHER—CONSENT OF THE CO.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert, Secretary to Mr. Harris, had the honors of a directorship thrust upon him unsolicited. He did not own any stock, and one day, much to his surprise, received a Piano as a present from the Webster Fire Insurance Co. This was a little before the 1st of April, when the bonds and mortgages of Mr. Harris were reassigned. A little after the 1st of April, the Company sent a Sheriff and took the piano away. Mr. Gilbert, while on the witness stand, asked permission of the Court to state this act of generosity, that it might be recorded in their favor. He had it out before there was any ruling upon it.

THE STOCK.

One witness testified that a Mr. Holmes furnished a safe for the Company, and took his pay in stock, and heard that a Mr. Barker paid in $1,500 in cash, but he never heard of any other bona fide subscribers to the stock, and never saw the $1,500.

AS SUMMARY.

Mr. Gilbert testified that Mr. Pickering, the defendant, was frequently in the office of the Company, and was very intimate with the officers but thus far no transaction is shown connecting him directly with the Company.

The case is to be continued on Monday, when something further may be developed.

The defence is a general denial, and that defendant, Pickering, was insolvent at the time the house was purchased.

Counsel—For plaintiff, John P. Fury. For defendants, John Phillips and —— Marsh.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Beaver-st., and 181 Broadway. Boston Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Speech—Appointment—Cabinet Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

Senator WILSON's speech to-day was full of facts, and very bold and effective.

Mr. G. HART, of New-York, has been appointed Clerk of the House Judiciary Committee.

Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD is beginning to be talked o considerably for Secretary of State. S.

A Bill to Equalize Mileage—Arazona Territory.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

Mr. KELSEY, a member of the House Mileage Committee, is preparing a bill to equalize mileage, which now ranges from seventeen dollars, (Downs, of Maryland,) to five thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars (Delegates from Washington and Oregon,) a session. He proposes that the present rates be continued up to two hundred and fifty or five hundred miles, and all above this to be reduced to ten, instead of forty cents a mile; also a deduction of $25 or $20 per diem for voluntary absence from Congress.

It is said the Committee on Territories in the House will report against the memorial of the inhabitants of Arazona, asking the establishment of a Territorial Government.

The Kansas Judgeship—Mr. Dallas' Central American Treaty—Senator from Pennsylvania—The Dred Scott Case—Mr. Cumback's Speech in the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

LECOMPTE'S REMOVAL.

The deed is done at last. LECOMPTE is removed from the Chief Justiceship of Kansas, and his successor is nominated. I announced the removal and the name of the new nominee some time ago. Since then, members of the Administration have denied the fact, declaring the statement premature. Their disclaimer was based upon the quibble that LECOMPTE was not removed until his letter of dismissal should reach him. That letter was sent to him a fortnight since, and he is now doubtless aware of his fate. It is not supposed that his friends will make any serious contest over the nomination of his successor, as the Senate has heretofore, after full discussion in "Executive session," directly decided that the President has the power to remove a Territorial Judge. Mr. SHANNON's nomination will be confirmed as soon as reported from the Judiciary Committee.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Dallas Treaty, settling the Central American question between the United States and Great Britain, was also sent to the Senate to-day and referred. It is a simple, straight-forward document, in no degree impairs the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but gives them a practical and honorable interpretation by Great Britain's retirement from her pretensions to any possessions in the Bay Islands, and by her agreement to yield her Mosquito Protectorate. The consummation of the treaty does not depend directly upon the agreement of any of the Central American States, although it looks to arrangements by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the consummation of its object of harmonizing conflicting interests in that quarter. Such I understand to be the general scope of the instrument, although its details have not transpired here.

A POLITICAL BREEZE.

Quite a breeze is blowing in political circles to-night, in consequence of the well-authenticated statement that Mr. BUCHANAN has written, or agreed to write, certain letters in behalf of FOREY's election to the United States Senate. It seems that there are some tight rubs in prospect for the Pennsylvania Democracy in connection with the Senatorship. A portion of those relied upon to elect a Democrat, swear that FOREY is a dose which they cannot be made to swallow—that they will rebel and kick up a row generally if he is nominated,—and that they *would prefer even the election of SIMON CAMERON.* What is to be the upshot of all the fuss it is difficult *to say; but if I were to venture a guess, I would incline* to the opinion that FOREY will find a way to rope them all in at last to whatever burden "Democracy" *chooses to impose upon them.*

THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON continued the argument today before the Supreme Court, in the noted DRED SCOTT case. It will be deemed presumptuous to criticise unfavorably the effort of a lawyer so distinguished, yet I cannot help concurring in the opinion expressed to-night by gentlemen whose attainments at the Bar are quite as creditable if not so noted,—that Mr. JOHNSON's argument partook more of the character of a stump speech, than that of a jurist. It was brilliant, eloquent and witty, of course; but, in dealing with the grave question of human freedom or slavery, and the status of Slavery under the Constitution, the learned gentlemen substituted sarcasm and ridicule of opposing views, for the logic which alone can convince a mind seeking to know the truth. I doubt not, however, that the argument will be heralded as one of the wonders of the day; but my word for it, Mr. JOHNSON will never place it on record without first extensively pruning and amending it.

NAVAL REFORM.

The Senate's Naval Reform Bill of last session is before the Naval Committee of the House, but excites little interest. The great struggle against it in the Senate last session was based upon the hope of officers who had been dropped or retired, that they would be able to procure a reversal of the action of the Retiring Board. To this end also all the nominations for promotions consequent upon the action of the Board, were resisted until the bill had been carried in the Senate, when they were at once acted upon. The parties affected by the *Retiring Board now generally take* no interest in the subject, and the bill will pass if it can be brought to a vote.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The debate in the House to-day fairly opened the breach which is certain to be made in the Democratic Party North and South; and PRESTON S. BROOKS had the honor of striking the first blow upon the wedge which is to drive them asunder,—repudiating, as he did, that squatter sovereignty, which gives the Legislature of a Territory the right to prohibit Slavery. Thus Mr. BROOKS takes position along side of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and the Southern Americans; and that is the Platform exactly which the great mass of successful Southern politicians will be compelled to take ere BUCHANAN's Administration is half over.

Mr. CUMBACK, of Indiana, made a good speech today at the opening of the debate. He thought the discussion profitable to disclose how the Presidential Election was carried, and what was the present position of parties. He arraigned the President for wilful misrepresentation in his statement that the Republicans sought to abolish Slavery in the States. He maintained that that idea neither was found in the platform of principles, in the press of the Republicans, or in the speeches of its advocates. It originated with the President, and his assault upon it in the message was but a contest between the President and his own imagination; and the President would be weak indeed if he were not equal for the contest. The defenders of the President brought the individual statements of men to prove the position of the message. If that was fair reasoning he could show that the so-called Democracy were in favor of Disunion, the slave-trade, polygamy, murder and arson by the same proofs.

He replied to the charge of disunion made against the Republicans by the President, and said that when FREMONT was nominated the Republicans plighted to each other and to the world, in their resolutions, that they would stand by the Union. The Democracy, when they met in Cincinnati, could not have passed sentiments or a resolution to vindicate and support the Union; there was too much disunion blood in their body to make the attempt. He would advise the President to heal his own party, before he attempted to cure those who had no disunion maladies. "Physician heal thyself," and "The whole need not the Physician," were passages in a book the President would do well to study.

He replied to CRAWFORD, of Georgia, who said that Slavery wanted room. The Slave States had not improved more than one fourth of their territory. It was not *Room*, but *Power*, that they wanted; and he read from Gov. ALLSTON's inaugural to prove it. It was not to give sovereignty to the Territories that the Missouri Compromise was repealed, or they would have repealed the restrictions around Oregon and Minnesota. They could get no *Power* there and they cared nothing for the Principle.

Mr. C. was opposed to the extension of Slavery, because it restricted and confined constitutional liberty. His ancestors poured out their blood to enable him to enjoy the right of Free Speech and a Free Press, yet in fifteen States he could not speak his political sentiments without perilling his life.

He was willing to meet the Southern man in the Territories on the same terms. To assist them in hewing down the forests and planting civilization in the Western wilds; but that he must not bring his slaves to blight and curse Free Labor.

In conclusion, he warned the South not to allow their fanaticism and selfishness to destroy their patriotism, by attempting further to extend the blight of Slavery.

The Strife for the Spoils in Pennsylvania—Interesting Debate in the Senate—Mr. Hale and Jones of Tennessee—Dr. Kane's Book, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

THE SPOILS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania bids fair to rival New-York in the Democratic strife for spoils. Mr. BUCHANAN's long public life has made him debtor to a host of friends, who have served him long and faithfully, and each of whom now feels that he has a special claim upon his gratitude, to be liquidated in a practical way. The strife between the claimants to his favor is becoming fierce already; and as ninety-nine out of a hundred of them must necessarily be disappointed, the rivalry is not likely to decrease.

JONES VS. BLACK.

The friends of Hon. J. GLANCY JONES have been quite busy here in consolidating influence to secure him whatever Cabinet appointment may fall to Pennsylvania. He was the leader of his party in the House last session during the Presidential fight there, which gives him a strong position and a fair capital to begin upon, saying nothing of any personal qualifications he may have for the place. The mode of operation is to secure sundry delegations in Congress to back up his claim for an appointment. This movement had progressed considerably and was getting along swimmingly ere it attracted the attention of Mr. JONES' opponents at home. A few days since, however, they got the news; and the result is, that a strong corps of Pennsylvanians are in town fighting desperately to counteract the Jones movement, and to secure an imposing force in behalf of the nomination to the Cabinet of Judge BLACK, who is well known as one of the ablest lawyers in his country, and an efficient, wise and prudent politician. *If* I were compelled to pin fast to one of them as the winning man, I should prefer trusting my chances with the Judge. So the game stands now, but to-morrow may change the position of affairs.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day was somewhat interesting. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, made a fair stump speech, which attracted attention, and pleased the galleries. The Senator's style of oratory is popular, and his arguments are delivered with an air of *self-satisfaction indicating his own confidence in their* invincibility. Tried in the crucible, however, and purged of their dross, they *invariably present little* but idle declamation. *If* the failure of his argument is made palpable on the instant by the interrogation of a brother Senator, he always has a story ready to create a laugh, and cover his weak point. Thus to-day, having called up Mr. HALE, and received from the latter a little speech that completely knocked in the head one of his points, Mr. JONES proceeded to apply to the Senator from New-Hampshire the story of one Sam Wilson, who lived down on the Mississippi River, at a place where immense numbers of wild hogs were to be had for the shooting. Sam was poor, had a large family, was troubled with a mortal aversion to work of all kinds, and yet always had an abundance of bacon. His neighbors finally suspected that he shot tame hogs instead of the wild animal, and one of them, accordingly, determined to watch him. Going out for the purpose, this neighbor, whom we will call Smith, for convenience, soon discovered Sam sneaking along, rifle in hand. After a little he stopped, drew the rifle to his shoulder, fired, and brought down a fine large tame hog, belonging to Smith. The latter approached cautiously from behind, and just as Sam was pulling a knife from his breast to commence the operation of dressing, slapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Ah! I've caught you at last, have I?" *"Caught h—l!" was Sam's instant response. "I'll* shoot all your d—d biting hogs that come boo-hooing at me!"

The instant the laugh of the galleries over this undignified story—*better fitted for the purlieus of a three*-cent grog shop—had subsided, the Senator from Tennessee *proceeded to rebuke Mr. HALE for maintaining* the Higher Law, and accused him of sacrilege! *The title of the speaker to arrogate the duty of a* teacher of religion and morality, with profanity still soothing on his own lips, will scarcely be conceded by the common sense of your readers.

Mr. HALE finally asked Mr. JONES what he would do in a case where a human enactment, according to his conscientious conviction, was directly in contravention of the law of God? In such a case, which would he obey? Mr. JONES evaded the direct answer and said that if he found that, as a Senator, he could not support the Constitution of his country, he would not perjure himself, but would resign his seat, and let somebody else take it who had an easier conscience. This you will perceive was begging the whole question. The Constitutional provision which the Senator had in his eye was that relating to the rendering up of fugitive slaves; and JONES' answer was good for nothing unless it is first granted that his own interpretation of that provision is the correct one, which Mr. HALE does not admit. In answer to another question by JONES as to whether he did not admit that the Constitution provided for the rendering up of Fugitive Slaves, Mr. HALE answered that he *did* recognize such a provision: but his understanding of it was that this obligation to render up persons lawfully *held* to labor did not look to such rendering up until *after* the fact whether a person so charged is lawfully *held* to service or not, has been settled by competent authority. The existing *Fugitive Slave Law* catches up the man and sends him into Slavery upon the mere *charge*, and without the proof which he believed the Constitution looked to as a preliminary of that act. He did not consider the Fugitive Slave Law Constitutional, but rather a parody on that sacred instrument; and so believing, it would be perjury in him or those who believe with him, to assent to such violation of the Constitution as support of the Fugitive Slave Law would involve.

Mr. JONES asked Mr. HALE whether he thought it right to assist a slave who was escaping from his master. In answer, the latter reminded his questioner of a conversation he had with him at the National Hotel, in this city, some time since, in which JONES asked him the same question. On that occasion Mr. HALE answered in the affirmative, and then asked Mr. JONES in turn whether he doubted the moral right of every man to escape from bondage if he could? To this Mr. J. replied, that he was not prepared to dispute that right. Of course, if he admits the moral right of a negro to run away, he must concede the morality of aiding him in the enterprise; for one man certainly has the right to help another to do anything which it is moral for the latter to do.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, also brought up the Tennessee gladiator with a round turn. Mr. JONES read from a speech of HENRY CLAY's, to show that he repudiated the power of Congress to legislate in any case on the subject of Slavery. That, he said, was authority enough for him. He was ready to abide by the opinion of the great statesman of Kentucky, now no more. Mr. HARLAN immediately took up the Congressional Globe, and called attention to the fact that the remarks of Mr. CLAY, just cited, were made with reference to the power of Congress to legislate in any case on the subject of Slavery. That, he said, was authority enough for him. He was ready to abide by the opinion of the great statesman of Kentucky, now no more. Mr. HARLAN immediately took up the Congressional Globe, and called attention to the fact that the remarks of Mr. CLAY, just cited, were made with reference to the power of Congress to legislate in the Slaved and that a little further on he expressly admitted the power of Congress over the subject in the Territories. Just then Mr. JONES found that HENRY CLAY's opinions were rather more than "enough" for him.

DR. KANE'S WORK.

The Senate to-day refused concurrence in the House resolution purchasing 13,000 copies of Dr. E. H. KANE's work on the Arctic Expedition. Instead of this token of appreciation of the Doctor's eminent services, they voted medals to himself and associates. This compliment will doubtless be appreciated; but the intrepid navigator would much prefer that Congress should take measures to place his book and its valuable information in every public library in the land. I learn, however, that the work—which was spoken of in the highest terms by the best men in the Senate—has already obtained a very large circulation. The enterprising publishers, I understand, are now getting out Col. FREMONT's works in the same style. These latter, I believe, contain a recently-written account of the Colonel's first explorations, and the only complete account ever published of his last and most interesting adventures on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains. S.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

DEBATE ON THE MESSAGE.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to speak on the leading questions of the day. He commenced by quoting the remarks of DANIEL WEBSTER in eulogy of the Ordinance of 1787, to the effect that those who passed that measure were deserving of more honor than SOLON or LYCURGUS and the legislators of antiquity. That tribute of justice to the great work of the old Congress of the Confederation, brought upon him and his section of the Union the charge of making an onset upon the South, and interfering with her domestic institutions so as to endanger the relation which exists between the master and the slave. Gen. HAYNE, his distinguished opponent, who then fought the first great battle of nullification under the eye of Mr. CALHOUN, who presided over the Senate, brought these accusations into the Senate, and hurled them against Mr. WEBSTER and the people of the North. Mr. WEBSTER met these accusations and unjust reproaches toward his section of the Union, with a prompt and emphatic denial. In his reply to HAYNE, the great expounder of the Constitution said it had been the policy of the South for many years, to represent the people of the North as disposed to interfere with their internal and exclusively domestic concerns, and went on to deny the truth of the charge. So he, (WILSON,) standing now as the representative of Massachusetts on the floor of the Senate, as WEBSTER stood then, could say, as he said that all these charges are utterly groundless. No attempt has ever been made from the time when WASHINGTON first took the oath of office to interfere with the constitutional rights of the people of the Southern States. Mr. WILSON commented upon the language of the President's Message as applied to the Republican Party, and said that the charge that they were engaged in a revolutionary movement which could only lead to civil war, was full of partisan malignity. There was no truth or justice in it. Mr. PIERCE came into power almost unanimously, but would go out with the bitter hatred of thousands of men who voted for him. Like one of the early Dutch Governors of New-York, he came in with very little opposition and would go out without any opposition at all. [Laughter.] Mr. WILSON expressed his surprise that Mr. PIERCE should have invented such an excuse for the Chief Magistrate, as to say his language did not apply to the Republican Party, but to Abolitionists of the Garrison school. That would not do. The President intended to arraign those in Congress who differ from him. Mr. WILSON then showed in what respect the Republican Party differ from the ultra-Abolitionists. The latter desire to effect the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States by means of the Government, but the Republicans, while they would gladly see Slavery abolished all over the world, do not claim the power to interfere with the institution in the Southern States. He (WILSON) had traveled over 20,000 miles throughout the Free States, during the late campaign, and had never heard a man say a word against Slavery in the States. The Republicans are a State rights party, and had laid down in their platform the doctrine—the rights of the States shall be preserved. He alluded to the fact that the Empire Club of New-York, representing the Democracy of the Five Points, had turned out in procession in honor of their victory in Pennsylvania, in October, with a transparency representing the scourging of three black men, and headed "Bleeding Kansas." He thought that was the depth of degradation, but it had been exceeded here in the metropolis of the nation and under the eye of the Executive. A procession had lately passed through the streets of Washington, headed by a Government official, bearing a transparency inscribed "BUCHANAN and Kansas, let them bleed." He stated that more money and clothing had been contributed for Kansas since the election than before and if anything could be done lawfully to save Kansas to Freedom, it should be done in spite of the efforts of this Administration to prevent it, or whatever the incoming Administration might do. There were hundreds of thousands of men in the South who sympathized with the Republicans, but who had no opportunity to express their sentiments at the ballot-box. In this connection he alluded to Professor HENTZ, who was removed from the University of North Carolina because of his devotion to Freedom.

Mr. PRESTON inquired whether persons in Massachusetts had not been removed on account of their political opinions, and referred particularly to Mr. LORING, U. S. Commissioner in Massachusetts to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and asked how he (WILSON) justified Massachusetts.

Mr. WILSON did not believe that was a parallel case. We, he said, believe the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, inhuman, and unchristian. Professor HENTZ had performed a service to liberty and was crushed by the South. Mr. LORING performed a service for Slavery, and we crushed him. He (WILSON) did not consider the vote for Mr. BUCHANAN as an indorsement of the Kansas bill, as great frauds were *perpetrated in the Northern States on that question.* The doctrine of Mr. CASS on Squatter Sovereignty, which is repudiated by the South, was preached at the North, and served to delude and cheat the people. The Democratic member's head is in the *South and the tail in the North, and iron heels are on* the tail. Northern Democracy amounts to nothing. The Democratic power is in the South. Those of that section who say they want peace can have it, but not while they seek to extend Slavery over free territory. The Republicans will insist that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State, but when it is asked whether they will vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, they, in the language of CALEB CUSHING, emphatically answer "No." They stand where WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and HENRY stood. They will prohibit Slavery in all territory, but do not claim nor will they usurp the power, by Congressional legislation or otherwise, to disturb or interfere with Southern rights. They will leave the matter where the Constitution left it.

Mr. BROWN obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS, ETC.

Three days, commencing from the third Tuesday in January, were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. The bill which passed the Senate at the first session authorizing the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, was referred to the Committee on Territories. The other Senate bills lying over from the first session were referred to the Appropriate Committees, including many relative to harbor and river improvements.

After some time spent in the consideration of the private calendar the House adjourned.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The arguments in the Dred Scott case were concluded yesterday. The Court takes time for deliberation, and the decision will not be made for several weeks—probably not until the end of the term.

Case No. 212. The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company, plaintiffs, vs. Frederick E. Sickles, et al.—Writ of error docketed and dismissed, with costs.

Ex parte—David A. Secombe. Motion for rule on Judges Supreme Court, Minnesota, to show cause, &c., argued by Mr. Badger in support thereof.

Case No. 25. James Meegan, plaintiff, vs. Jeremiah T. Boyle.—Argument commenced by Mr. Geyer, for plaintiff; continued by Mr. Williams, for defendant.

Adjourned till Monday.

Items by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 19.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile, making two New-Orleans mails due.

The rumor of slave insurrections in Florida is positively denied.

The Jewish Synagogue at Mobile was destroyed by fire on the 11th instant.

A card from Hon. A. H. STEPHENS appears in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, in which he posts Mr. H. HILL for cowardice, in declining a challenge.

New-Hampshire Congressional Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Dec. 19.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of this State have nominated Hon. GEORGE W. MORRISON, of this city, for Congress.

State Temperance Convention at Albany.

DISCUSSION ON THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ADJOURNMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 19.

The proceedings of the Convention last evening and this morning were marked by excited discussion.

During the debate Mr. MCCOY stated that three Judges of the Court of Appeals, two of them anti-prohibitionists, had informed him that the public were mistaken in the impression that the decision of the Court was adverse to the constitutionality of the prohibition of the sale of liquor on hand at the time of the passage of the law, and that a majority of the Judges did not so decide.

Mr. WESLEY BAILEY took ground against this, holding that the majority had so decided, and quoting votes of the reports of the Court of Appeals in proof.

Mr. BARCLAY introduced a resolution reflecting on the motives of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

This was opposed by Messrs. WILDES, DELAVAN and others.

In the course of the discussion Mr. C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, charged Mr. WILDES with being opposed to the election of BEAMSORD R. WOOD for Judge.

Mr. WILDES denied distinctly the charge, which he said had been made before by the *Tribune*, but was entirely unfounded.

Dr. MANN introduced a substitute as follows:

Resolved, That as the citizens of the State of New York cannot sit down quietly under the decision of the Court of Appeals, they will never relax their efforts until they gain protection, by prohibition, from that vast amount of intemperance, pauperism, and crime, now the fruit of traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that as such protection is our right we firmly require it as one of the earliest acts of the next Legislature.

This resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILDES then read a letter addressed to the Nominating Committee by President DELAVAN, stating that he had been urged to allow his name to go before the Nominating Committee, but that he had reflected deeply on the subject, and under no circumstances could he accept of a reappointment. He would gladly coöperate with his successor in all matters for the benefit of the Society.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Society declares anew its purpose to ally itself to no one political party, or array itself against any, but to labor among all parties to secure temperance; requesting the Committee on the World's Temperance Convention, to call such Convention as soon as possible, and to take the necessary steps to secure the attendance of representatives from all parts of the world; expressing regret at the announcement of the resignation of the President of the Society, and the confidence of temperance men throughout the State in him; pledging him that they would help in sustaining the expenses of the Society, if he would accept of a renomination; resolving to raise during the coming year not less than $25,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the cause with vigor; leaving the question of petitioning the Legislature with the Executive Committee, and authorizing them, if deemed necessary, to circulate a uniform petition throughout the State.

The report on officers was then read as follows:

For President—E. C. DELAVAN.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. R. H. Walworth, of Saratoga; John Miller, of Cortland; David Wright, of Cayuga; John J. Knox, of Oneida; Geo. Hall, of Brooklyn; J. D. Sawyer, of Norwich; Jesse Ketchum, of Buffalo; Charles Bartlett, of Poughkeepsie.

Executive Committee—Edmund Ettinge, of New-Paltz; Herman Camp, of Tompkins; Benj. Joy, of Ludlowville; C. F. Williams, of Albany; Chairman, E. D. Durant and Rev. Mr. Seelye, of Albany.

The President, Mr. DELAVAN, expressed his sense of the kindness of the Convention in thus tendering him a renomination. He had earnestly desired to retire from a responsible and arduous position, and had fully made up his mind to do so, but, it being urged by his friends that his resignation now would cause injury to the Temperance cause throughout the State, on this consideration, he consented to retain the office six months longer. In so doing he should look upon Albany County for $4,000 of the old debt, and if it could not be collected he would pay it himself. After an effort to procure subscriptions from members to liquidate the debt the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 18.

F. HOAGLAND, United States Commissioner in Kansas, has arrived in this city on his way to Washington. He left Lecompton on the 9th inst.

He reports affairs quiet in the Territory, and that GOV. GRAHY's present policy elicits general commendation.

A band of robbers who had been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Bull Creek, had been dispersed.

Dr. GIBSON, Gov. GRAHY's private Secretary, had been seriously injured by the upsetting of a stage coach.

The steamer *Australia* had grounded on a bar above Kansas. The *Aubry* was frozen in at Liberty Landing.—*Phil. Evc. Bulletin.*

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 19—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship America, now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool.

[The Telegraph lines were held open until 1 o'clock this morning, but up to that time nothing had been heard of the *America.*]

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 19.

It has been excessively cold here for the last few days. The Thermometer, yesterday morning, 20° below zero; to-day 16°. At Quebec, yesterday, 22° below zero; to-day 20°. A woman was frozen to death in coming from the country this morning. The river opposite Montreal is full of drifting ice.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 19.

Eight A. M., clear, Thermometer 8° above; Sackville, 10° below; St. John, 10° below; Woodstock, 10° below.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 19.

The thermometer at 7 A. M. was 15°, and at noon 21° above zero.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Case.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 19.

The Supreme Court of Missouri have reversed and remanded the case of the City of St. Louis against J. H. ALEXANDER; better known as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Injunction Case.

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 19.

The schooner *Cornelia*, from Cleveland to Toronto, with freestone and corn, was driven ashore near Toronto in the late gale. The crew were forced into the rigging and finally swam ashore. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

U. S. Receiving-ship Union sunk by Ice at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 19.

The U. S. receiving-ship *Union*, which was anchored in front of the Navy-Yard, was cut into by the ice and sunk this morning. Her crew and stores were saved and put on board the sloop-of-war *Preble*. The *Union*, it is supposed, will prove a total loss.

Marine Disasters.

HYANNIS, Friday, Dec. 19.

Coleman's Express reports that the steamer *Island House*, from Nantucket, passed in the Sound this morning, a large lumber-loaded schooner, ice bound, and in want of a pilot. She had a flag in her rigging. Also passed a propeller, three-masted, and with yellow houses on deck. At anchor.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The brig *Mary*, from St. Johns, N. B., for New-York, is at anchor off Truro, with the loss of her foreyard-sails, &c., and leaking one hundred strokes per hour.

The Baltic Outward Bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 19.

The captain of the steamer *City of Baltimore* reports that he saw the Collins steamer *Baltic* at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 4th of December, off Minis Head, bound from New-York to Liverpool.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at her dock here at noon to-day. She was off the Harbor last night, but could not proceed outside by a dense fog arising from the water. She left here for Liverpool at 2 P. M., with a light southwest wind and clear weather.

Trial of Charles B. Huntingdon for Forgery.

Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution.

REMARKABLE OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE

NOVEL THEORY.

ANOTH

[illegible] Lunacy, a tenement in Mt. Hum[illegible] establishment, and the firm of Hun[illegible] Adams, with an capital, [illegible] of which Huntingdon borrowed from an uncle [illegible] in Alabama,) opened a store for the sale of [illegible] and there they remained [illegible] June, 1847, when they failed, and made a general [illegible] for the benefit of creditors to the very [illegible] with or 7, S. B. Reader, to whom they [illegible] and who went and closed up the [illegible] you may not be surprised to [illegible] the assets paying, 7 [illegible] cents on each dollar of their indebt[illegible] He had him left with several thousand [illegible] to carry and to discharge be[illegible] hope to enter upon another [illegible] It was a favorite [illegible] the to have [illegible] home to relieve [illegible] His father had them [illegible] for his [illegible] competent members of his [illegible] for young [illegible] returning to this fatal field of his [illegible] Well-street, [illegible] way and another [illegible] he gave [illegible] painted [illegible] the window of some basement down [illegible] by street one else, [illegible] rear, [illegible] friends [illegible] Tiers I, as he has never a very [illegible] sitting at his little desk [illegible] and jolly smiling—for what? May be he expect[illegible] philanthropic gentlemen would [illegible] and load him down with bullion and ask we [illegible] he was struggling in the "slough of despond," and was debating whether to retreat. It is not at all unlikely that he did think of retreating [illegible] flying hopes; but the sequel shows that the overshadowing tower of Trinity Church must have shined the silver smile in blessed of—

THE PANAMA, Thursday, [illegible]
Lord Mayor of London.

[illegible] with [illegible] recollections of the Whittington of old, [illegible] and sound a resounding of [illegible] in honest Hon Whittington, and like Whittington, he hoped to reign. Be this as it may, I shall [illegible] of the precise thoughts in which he indulged on this particular occasion, when [illegible] at his native seat; but I think I am prepared [illegible] that they were gloomy, for not long [illegible] expected in two very solemn en[illegible] to provide a place suitable to [illegible] the people of Baltimore for the [illegible] and the other was to provide a [illegible] the purpose to accommodate [illegible] at the first of these enter[illegible] friends it was prudent [illegible] their means. The result was, [illegible] the project failed, and his friends were nearly [illegible] The other was grafted on the heel of the failure of the first, and he failed in that also. And subsequently to this he still clung to his favorite idea by having a hand in a monster cemetery nearer home [illegible] which from that time [illegible] lived, until some [illegible] ago, when friends laughingly [illegible] and [illegible] with all he died, into the hands of a new [illegible] he also touched, and it now lies [illegible] sites, have we take our ground, [illegible] that their witnesses, [illegible] them to place their hands upon their hearts [illegible] whether they know of a single enterprise of [illegible] Huntingdon's projection, or a single operation of the [illegible] or, in fact, a single business [illegible] of his, wherein he really exhibited what may properly be called shrewdness. We challenge them to name and bring to the test a single instance [illegible] have shown anything like good business capacity. [illegible] that this want of capacity, this lack of [illegible] may not have been readily discoverable [illegible] with his transactions, [illegible] he had an easy, pleasant, quiet, plausible, winning way with him, which was well calculated to lull inquiry, but [illegible] they have turned out, and upon in[illegible] have taught, in many every instance, have appeared, as they really were, crude, crooked [illegible] in reality as more nor less than the workings and results of a morbidly-erratic intellect. And we go still further, and we say that we do not believe [illegible] Huntingdon ever had a regular [illegible] with any one in his life, with the direction [illegible] or with the aim of pursuing either commercial or political [illegible] We would all have exploded on the instant, had it not been for the interposition of other persons; and [illegible] with the aid of others, we have never heard of his succeeding in an affair of importance in a single instance, [illegible] it was by mere chance or accident. We might [illegible] other very wonderful schemes of his, which involved large expenditures and consequently disastrous to those who be[illegible] interested with him; but [illegible] we shall not entertain detailed explanations of the [illegible] or if we should endeavor to [illegible] the half of them. We have only time, in this connection, to allude to a few of them. There was a steam-laundry on the Isthmus of Panama, to wash the dirty linen of emigrants to and from California. Several thousands were expended in this enterprise, and the whole concern speedily went to rust and total [illegible] He had figured out his receipts at an average of [illegible] per day, but it turned out that that was the average of the losses of this concern. He was speculating upon the ruins of this project, [illegible] a stock company called "[illegible]," and we find him issuing certificates of stock, a specimen of which I now hold in my hands; but this time so stupid upon its very face, that I believe he never found any credulity enough to entertain it for a mo[illegible]

Next we have a bank which he created and called the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown, directly under the eye of the President of the United States, and all the other dignitaries, domestic and foreign, at Washington assembled. I will venture to say that all obstacles in the way of successful banking were never more easily surmounted. Without troubling himself about mortgages on lands where "the will for purposes his way unsecured," or about any other such suitable banking basis, he at once ordered bills to be struck off, and filled them up; signed them with the names of two of his relatives as President and Cashier, and for a time spent them freely, until a nerve became loose in his facilities of redemption, and he was arrested and indicted under the administration of Old Hickory himself and his then assistant, who is now Postmaster-General. The District-Attorney here proposed to let the matter slumber, if he would but confess the crime and plead guilty to a single count of the indictment. A case was given to the jury, where the Court doubts the propriety of a verdict of an acquittal, or even of a nolle prosequi, but prefers, by a kind of grace, and through a technicality, to let the charge rest on its merits. A few years' experience in a public prosecutor's office has taught me that the exercise of a sound discretion in these matters is the only sense and to the fulfillment of that time-honored maxim, "Justice should be tempered with mercy." The community were apprised of this affair by flaming accounts of this ridiculous banking operation; and one would suppose that the Wall-street gentry had had enough of Huntingdon. Poor Blunt never dared [illegible] the world's business again here; for there stood the indictment, and there stood the culprit with a ruined character and blasted reputation. But he did resume, and went on again, feeling in the simplicity of his own heart and spirit the confusion of his own deluded mind, that he had done nothing wrong. For your better enlightening, I now present you with one of the bills of this institution. You will perceive that the filling up and the signatures are all in one handwriting. Next we visit the State of Maine to get a charter of a bank from the Legislature, then in session. He had a number of friends there, and he thought his late financial undertaking was not known, and now he purposed to repose in the bosom of those who should possess the same easy virtue which characterized the other. He found the Legislature there disposed to granting bank charters, but were very lavish of favors in the way of granting manufacturing charters. It then occurred to him that he might get a bill passed extemporaneously, and under which a bank might be organized and put in operation. He brought an enthusiastic copy of this remarkable charter back with him to Wall-street; friends were enlisted and advanced their means readily for the purpose of putting the Little Androscoggin Company on a firm footing. It created a sensation, and was coveted by many who knew of it. Bank bills were engraved, certificates of stock were prepared and ready to be issued; but, alas! his subsidiary hopes were blasted. The Boston banks associated together, declared it to be the scheme of a madman, and went to the Legislature and had it repealed. It may be [illegible] that the bills of the Little Androscoggin, Huntingdon went down [illegible] object of charity among his friends, and by persons who had suffered [illegible] with small sums of money from time to time; and in November, 1855, he was induced by his friends to take him to California, and there he went; and after re[illegible]

[illegible] there until the Spring of 1856, with last little income, he returned and found that his liabilities on account of his former Wall-street operations accumulated to the hundreds [illegible] of dollars. In his connection, I think it my duty, [illegible] to inform you that this connection, that the bulk of his large indebtedness grew out of a great variety of speculations which he had committed on different occasions, under every similar circumstances to those under which he committed the series of forgeries for which he now stands charged upon the 37 indictments, on one of which he is now undergoing a trial, where not only his liberty is involved, but his life; for the punishment imposed by the statute under convictions on this number of charges would consign him to an imprisonment exceeding an ordinary life of three-score and ten years, and an imprisonment which his delicate constitution, and highly nervous, and sensitive temperament, could not withstand for a single year. In order to illustrate the theory of this defence, and to give you a clearer idea of the impulses which actuated and governed him in the commission of the forgeries with which he now stands charged, it becomes necessary that we should make known to you some of the leading features which characterized his previous acts of a similar nature. The instances were numerous, and the persons who suffered are many. As near as I have been able to discover, these illegitimate transactions were perpetrated upon those who are reputed to be shrewd business men, and some of them are very respectable and occupy positions of high social distinction. We are not yet fully acquainted of the propriety of disclosing their names at this time, and we refrain from doing it for the present from motives of delicacy. Nevertheless, we shall be guided by circumstances, and shall not hesitate, provided the meeting not have left the slightest doubt, and [illegible] to give to this Court and to this Jury an explanation of his actions and his conduct in these affairs; and more especially would we invite them to explain how it was that, knowing his guilt, they forgave him and continued the intercourse of it, and continued their intercourse and association with him upon friendly terms, such intercourse, in some instances, amounting to a brotherly intimacy. It is natural, very natural, that they should hesitate to acknowledge a fellowship with crime. But knowing what I know, and seeing what I have seen lately of this man's career, and comprehending what I have discovered during the short period which has been allotted me for investigation, I perceive naught that is very singular or strange in this seemingly anomalous and mysterious conduct on their part. If any of them should be within the sound of my voice I earnestly beseech of them to ponder well what I utter in this connection; and to step forward fearlessly and like men, should they be called. I put it to them whether, when they discovered their losses and followed up their discoveries by demands of explanation from this strange being, they were not impressed with doubts which finally ripened into a deep-seated conviction, that Charles B. Huntingdon, in fact and in truth, had not intended maliciously and willfully to injure or defraud; nay, more, that he had no adequate motive to commit the crimes, in the sight of which they at first stood appalled. Struck with these impressions, I doubt not they exclaimed, in the language of one of the witnesses whom it will be our privilege to present to you, "The man must be crazy." But it is quite probable they meant such expression merely in a conventional, and not in a legal sense. In this category I think we may safely place the late prosecuting Attorney, to whom I have before alluded. When you shall come to know all, gentlemen, you will find in the conduct of that man a key to unlock the hidden recesses of the heart and mind of this defendant. You will find that he was not a mercenary forger, and you will find that the *motive* forged, as the lawyers express it, was no more an element of these offences, than we find in the lad who covets and partakes over a garden wall some tempting fruit which does not belong to him. I will not undertake to find an excuse for either this man or that boy, but the law looks for motive in proportioning to the fault the punishment which it merits. And we declare that guilty motive was equally void in both of them. Let us proceed with our narrative. On his return from California, in the Spring of 1854, his old friends who had suffered by him in the manner I have before stated, and who held the bulk of these one hundred and forty thousand dollars of claims against him, found in him the same childlike simplicity, the same easy, pleasant, quiet, plausible, winning ways; and they unhesitatingly held out to him an open hand. He seemed to have no recollection of having injured them, and he went to them for countenance and aid, the same as if they owed him debts of gratitude for past benefits and favors. He obtained from them a full and complete release and discharge from all their claims, and nearly, if not all of his other creditors, in the course of things did the same, so that before the time that he commenced the series of forgeries with which he now stands charged, he stood erect, entirely freed from debt. Before this end was accomplished, however, there were certain of his creditors who pursued, oppressed, harrassed and goaded him almost to desperation, and almost to his self-destruction. Let us now retrace our steps and follow him up to this time in his social relations. In the year 1849, while in the flush of a little prosperity he married a highly respectable lady, from Connecticut, and she has spent with him, and she has had, you may be assured, many varied and painful experiences in her matrimonial life. But with all his failings and misfortunes, and with all her anguish and sufferings on account of them, and accompanied, withal, by poor health, and possessed of a cultivated mind, a sensitive heart and high moral sentiments, she was more than ordinarily keenly alive to the unfortunate and distressing circumstances by which she was so frequently surrounded. Like a true woman, to him she clung fast. Yet it is but justice to her to say she was never aware of any of his forgeries until the time of his late arrest. She did know, however, of his indifferent to the Bank affair, and distressing as that was, the wounds it inflicted were healed by kind and plausible explanations, which were made to her by compassionate and considerate friends. They now have two children living, and the misfortunes of the family have been in a measure ameliorated by the warmth of his affection. He was a loving husband and father, as will be shown in all cases, and uniformly amiable, except when he labors under the influence of what may be called his malady. For his devoted wife he would have laid down his life. It was his love for her which made him halt in many of his resolutions of self-destruction, and which made him once cunningly devise a plan for defrauding a Life Insurance Company by insuring his life for her benefit, and then destroying himself in such a way that the hand of the suicide could not be discovered to avoid the policy. In the instance to which I now refer, he contemplated carrying out his design by jumping after one of the Ferry boats as it left the slip and thus drowning himself apparently *accident*. Here was the ghastly cunning of a diseased mind, and when I mention the incident it carries with it its own commentary. He visited and corresponded with his aged father, whom he highly respected and filially loved; and, unlike a man steeped in crime, he was domestic in his habits, temperate in his mode of life, a stranger to the gaming table, amiable in his disposition, and benevolently active when he had the power of doing good. At times he sojourned at boarding houses and hotels in apartments of greater or less pretensions, and at times he kept house in dwellings and parts of dwellings, of greater or less proportions. The fickleness of his mind was the occasion of very frequent and ill-judged removals. At one time they would live in comfort and plenty, and at another would be reduced to penury and want. Then he would rise again to a seeming prosperity, and as quickly fall to a condition in glaring contrast with it.

From March to July, 1855, he occupied part of a house in Nineteenth-street, at the small rent of $300, and he there conceived the idea of returning to California, and proposed, before going, to provide his wife and family with an entire house somewhere, so that they could live as moderately as they chose during his absence, without the world's knowing it. This was upon the suggestion of his wife. In July he obtained and very plainly furnished a house in Thirty-ninth-street, at a very moderate rent. About this time he was taken sick, and remained so for a couple of months. He had previously had the Panama fever, and it is believed that that had something to do with his illness, but this illness was essentially aggravated by his mental anxieties, and the great depression of spirits under which he labored, on account of his embarrassments and disappointments.

At this time, and for a considerable period previously to it, he may be said to have sustained himself and family principally by the aid of his friends.

The first intimation his family had that prosperity was dawning out of this darkness, was that he became more cheerful. His wife went to visit some friends at a distance, and while she was gone he sold out his household in Thirty-ninth-street, and fitted up another very elegantly, and entirely disproportioned to what appeared to be his means, and had it ready as a great surprise to his wife on her return. And when she returned he took her to it and presented it to her with a kind of childish delight. Like a prudent, sensible woman, she was displeased and remonstrated with him for this extravagance. She told him he could not afford it, but he replied that he could, and explained this sudden attainment of luxurious ease, by saying that a Mr. Belden (of whom you will hear a great deal more anon,) had helped him into business; and he warmly congratulated her, and went through with a variety of silly antics on account of the joy which he felt in being able, like the Whittington of old, to dispense favors and make everybody about him happy. This was at No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, and one would suppose that all his longings could there be satisfied. But in the course of two or three months he hired upon a long lease and fitted up with imperial splendor another house in the same block with the design, we are told, of presenting it to a gentleman who had suffered heavily by some of those old forgeries, and this was done by way of showing his gratitude and appreciation of this gentleman's kindness in joining in the release which had put it in his power to resume operations and reach this pinnacle of fortune, this certain, this real, this permanent prosperity. But the gift, from motives of delicacy, on the part of this individual, was nobly refused, and the defendant thereupon moved into it himself, and then gave away his other establishment, or threw it away, in some manner and for some purpose, or he left it as it commenced, or he had no object in reference to it, or he did or did not do something else, I cannot tell what, where or how. My mind is confused on that subject, but some of the learned gentlemen on the other side have been pursuing their investigations in that quarter, and will, no doubt, undertake to make you believe that we are wandering wrong somewhere about that locality. I only know what they have intimated on this head, and that intimation has only gone the more to convince me that the peculiar theory of our defence which I am now propounding is the correct.

Gentlemen, you have already, in the course of this trial, been made acquainted with the defendant's mode and style of living. His dwelling was more like a warehouse of costly wares than like the habitation of a [illegible]. It was literally loaded down with the most costly furniture that the eastern coast produces, and with the most expensive and tastefully wrought and elegant ornaments that the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville could import from all the ends of the earth, and with the most ingenious and expensive culinary articles and household contrivances that the Russians keep for sale, and with the most gorgeous mirrors, the most costly drapery and carpetings, and the richest of all things else which the most extravagant rebels and splendid spendthrift could possibly dream of getting, in good taste or in bad, to beautify and adorn his residence. He had an immense iron safe filled with rich silver plate and gold spoons. His wardrobe was unparalleled in quantity and fineness of material; his purchases of precious jewels and their settings were worthy of the Czar of all the Russias, and he gave them away indiscriminately with frightful prodigality. His horses and the equipages were abundant and glittering, and might be put in rivalry, for speed and show, with those that belong to royalty. He presented a splendid animal to one of his alleged victims, and he dispensed his favors broadcast. In other words, gentlemen, to be brief, his nurse-day dream was realized; the prophecying soliloquy of Trinity spake truly; he had become a second Whittington, and there is such a similarity in the names, I might say he had become so to the very letter.

And whence came all this splendor? It came in part directly and in part through the agency of Chas. Belden—and when I speak of Charles Belden I also speak of Harbeck; for Belden is the older man, he is a kind of father to Harbeck; they occupy the same office, they are bound together by the closest ties of relationship and by the closest pecuniary ties, and when I speak of the character of Belden I strike through him and reach Harbeck—and it is fitting that you should be here informed that Charles Belden knew Charles B. Huntingdon through his entire career in Wall street. And we think we shall be able to show that Charles Belden knew that Charles B. Huntingdon had not only been connected with prior forgeries to a considerable extent, but also knew, or had reason to believe, that his penchant for the commission of that species of crime still clung to him, and that he was still engaged in its practice. It was Charles Belden who persuaded Huntingdon not to go to California the second time. It was Charles Belden who purchased or advertising, I don't care which, held out to Huntingdon the temptation to commence and to follow up the commission of the series of forgeries with which he now stands charged. It was Charles Belden who whetted Huntingdon's sickened appetite for show and splendor, by invitations to dine in company with his wealthy acquaintances, and by familiarly patting him upon the shoulder, as a kind of pet, and smiling with approval upon his mad career of extravagance and prodigality. This Charles Belden, we believe we shall be able to show, knew that this poor being, who had no moneyed friends or pecuniary facilities so shortly before, had kept an account in the Bank of the Republic, with deposits for a period of only five months prior to his arrest, amounting in the aggregate, and upon the average to the enormous sum of over one million per month. Mark, a total of five millions in five months!!! And he knew too that Huntingdon kept very heavy accounts in several other Banks, and in different ones from that which he knew, or might have known that Huntingdon had built up this large business, and was enabled to handle these unwieldy sums through the instrumentality of forged or fictitious securities, which, as near as we can arrive at by a tolerably accurate computation, based upon the frequent renewals of his loans on wide margins, must have reached during the year in which he followed these practices to the staggering amount of nearly twenty millions! Why, gentlemen, he persuaded Huntingdon to take into his employment, ostensibly as a clerk, but in reality as a spy over his conduct, a man named Barker, who was then one of Belden's attaches and is one of his relatives. We shall show you that he has raised moneys on forged paper at an enormous rate, and has purchased large amounts of genuine paper at nine per cent. per annum; and that the next day, or very soon after purchasing such genuine paper, he has, in some instances, sold it at a discount double that rate, when he might readily have sold it for the same rate which he bought it; and we shall show you that he raised moneys on forged paper at the like enormous rates, and after investing it in unsalable stocks and other securities at full prices, he at once borrowed moneys on such new securities at the same ruinous interest; and that during all these transactions he kept no books or entries from which the state of his affairs or the character or extent of his dealings could be ascertained with any approach to accuracy.

And we shall follow up this proof by showing you, that in some instances he used forgeries to obtain money on credit when no security would have been required for the loan or credit and none was asked; that he adopted no means to prevent persons interested from inquiring and ascertaining whether the paper placed by him in their hands was genuine or not; that he made no arrangement to escape or prevent his arrest if any of such forgeries were detected; that on the contrary his house and equipages and acquisitions of property were procured and adjusted with the design to remain permanently in the City or its neighborhood; that he kept at the time of his arrest three spans of valuable horses and had just furnished a new stable with them for the reception of them; that he purchased eight acres of land at Yonkers, near this City, in September last, for $24,000, on which he paid $16,000 in cash, with a view to build a residence thereon, when he had before that uniformly declared his disinclination to live out of the City proper, and as the record shows, he owned this real estate at the time of his arrest; that such payment was made out of moneys obtained on forged instruments made by him; that he bought household articles, personal and apparel, and made a great variety of other purchases indiscriminately and in large and extravagant quantities without regard to his actual wants; that all his purchases were, with trifling exceptions, made for cash, and paid for out of moneys raised upon forged paper, when he might have obtained them on credit; that he paid large amounts to creditors from whom he had been released out of moneys obtained from this series of forged paper; that having it in his power, he omitted to destroy evidence of his forgeries; that he procured a young and inexperienced and honest person—a relative—to prepare notes which he subsequently converted into forgeries; that he had no appreciation whatever of the ruin and disgrace which must inevitably befall himself and family; that he made no preparation to accumulate or save any property for himself or family, notwithstanding he was solicited to make provision against a failure in business or other like misfortune; that he even made no preparation for defraying the expenses of his defence in the event of his exposure; that he has since his arrest sent to several persons who have suffered by him, soliciting money to aid him in his defence; that when first arrested on the only forgery then detected, he was found in bed, with two of his alleged victims as enrollers, one of whom was Charles Belden, and he was induced to get Judge Roosevelt to undertake any effort whatever in behalf of his release, but came and kept an appointment to meet his alleged victims at the house of one of them in the evening following his arrest, and there, in effect, admitted the reality of the commercial paper which he had delivered to them were forgeries, and wept with them over this state of things; that the man, when at large, and not under arrest, he made a voluntary assignment to them, for their benefit, giving them all his property and effects, to the exclusion of all other persons; that his connection with all the other forgeries was soon afterwards made known to the police authorities, and upon a rearrest, he was committed to prison, where he has since remained cheerful and confident that he will not be punished.

Gentlemen, whether the defendant will be punished or not, it is for you to say, but his counsel believe and intend to maintain, that there was no guilty intent for which he is criminally responsible; it was not until a number of days after his arrest that the theory we have adopted was suggested to us. He was assured by my associate that there was no hope for him, and that all he could do would be to endeavor to place him in a position where he could throw himself upon the mercy of the Court with some measure of success, but he showed an entire want of appreciation of his advice, and blindly assured us that he had done nothing for which he ought to be punished, and that he was sure he would be acquitted. He was so confident and unconcerned, and made so little impression upon us of his guilt, that we sought for some explanation of this strange conduct, and, without any suggestion from him or from any of his friends, but from a remark made by one of the prosecuting witnesses to the Police Magistrate who committed the defendant to prison, and by that magistrate incidentally and without any particular object repeated to me. This witness remarked to the magistrate that he thought Huntingdon was crazy, but he probably did not mean it in the legal sense. Nevertheless, it had its bearing, and gave us a clue to inquiry, and upon inquiry, and with the aid of the Doctors after personal inspection, we became convinced that he was as clearly not accountable for what he had done as if he had been a child not yet arrived at years of discretion.

We say that he acted under the influence of that insanity which is commonly called *monomania*; that in the particular act charged he was affected by a morbid condition of the mind which excuses him from criminal responsibility. This is exhibited in his reckless and incautious habit of forgery without any actual or pretended design to defraud or injure, and without any of the ordinary cautions adopted for concealment. The motive being exclusively the insane impulse, and the object that of acquiring large amounts of money without any regard for their value. The defendant always supposed that he could, and intended that he would, meet his obligations and accumulate wealth; but his acts, without his being aware of it, necessarily prevented either of these results.

At another stage of this trial these considerations and the legal propositions bearing upon the question of insanity will be more ably stated and will be elaborately argued by my learned associate.

Gentlemen, we would not have you determine this want of accountability in the defendant from any one or two of his acts. If we did we should too much, perhaps, resemble Scholastics, who thought to convey a full idea of his house from a specimen brick which he carried with him. It is from a connected view of the whole of this man's life and acts that the character of his erratic intellect can be determined. All men have their follies, and many have their eccentricities of conduct and idiomatic peculiarities of thought, but these things standing alone go but a little way to excuse crime in any form. Where the peculiarities of the mind, however, deprive the subject of the power to distinguish between right and wrong in the commission of any particular act in its nature criminal, and when the impulse to commit that act is irresistible and uncontrollable, no matter what amount of cunning may accompany the act, and no matter what motive may have actuated the individual, his hand is guided by a power which he cannot resist, and the act is not his own.

"Was't Hamlet wrong'd Laertes? Never, Hamlet:
If Hamlet from himself be ta'en away,
And when he's not himself does wrong Laertes,
Then Hamlet does it not: Hamlet denies it.
Who does it then? His madness. If't be so,
Hamlet is of the faction that is wrong'd;
His madness is poor Hamlet's enemy.

From the time the mistaken prosperity of the defendant commenced, something over a year ago, he has slept, and still continues to sleep, sweetly. With such a weight of guilt as is here charged on him, no man, able to distinguish between the right and the wrong of such deeds, could fail to stagger beneath the enormity of such crime. He would toss him on his bed, wakefully, under a troubled conscience, and would turn him on his pillow, and groan heavily from a heart crammed with remorse. But he slept sweetly, awoke cheerily, and pursued his business and followed his pleasures without a thought of guilt.

The books tell us of homicidal maniacs, who kill, from some well-defined though singular motive, and even when the killing has been followed by flight, and efforts to conceal it, an acquittal has been ordered by enlightened Courts. They tell us also of those who have a *penchant* for theft, and steal whenever occasion offers, and, even where the things stolen have been used in the gratification of some well-defined desire, they have been held not accountable. They tell us of perjuries committed to gratify well-defined motives of revenge, and yet, when it appeared that the truth would have subserved the same end, and the party was incapable as a general thing of telling the truth when it would answer his interests better than a lie, he has been held to be a monomaniac, and not responsible. In the older works on medical jurisprudence, we find that if any *motive*, adequate or not, was detected, it consigned the culprit to a felon's doom. In those days a barbarous notion prevailed that the victim of insanity should be made a victim to the law. There was no sympathy for the lunatic. Such an institution as an insane asylum was not then known. Nothing short of insane paroxysm or downright idiocy would avail as a defence. In those days too, the regicide was visited with a pecuniary penalty when he would have been hung if he stole a shilling. In later years, however, medical jurisprudence has been more just and discriminating. Insanity in all its varied forms has been made the subject of patient and enlightened investigation, and of humane efforts to cure and ameliorate the conditions of those unfortunate beings who are possessed of unsound minds; and it is our intention to aid your judgment in the present case by the testimony of some of the ablest and most distinguished medical men in this country who will be guided in their opinions, not only from personal inspection of the defendant, and from proofs of the facts I have already related, but also from the additional fact that there has been derangement in various forms among his ancestors, and it may be that an hereditary taint is traceable to him.

Gentlemen, I have, perhaps, already detained you too long, and I beg you will excuse me if my zeal has led me into an abuse of your patience. There is much that I have omitted which might have been said, and many unaccountable acts of this defendant that I might have related, to strengthen and illustrate the theory of this defence.

The proofs, as I have stated them, will require the examination of a large number of witnesses. We cannot hope to procure the attendance of them all. Some of them, we have reason to believe, have been sent away and put beyond our reach, through the agency of Charles Belden, or some of his confederates. Some of them are absent on business, and some have absented themselves from a mistaken apprehension that, to appear here and tell what they know, will prejudice them. The nature of the case is such, and the interests at stake are so peculiar, that we can hardly expect that a postponement would enable us to be better prepared to go on. If you shall become satisfied, gentlemen, that we labor under these disadvantages, we can only hope that you will candidly weigh and liberally construe the testimony which we shall now proceed to offer.

Mr. Bryan resumed his seat amid profound silence, everybody looking into his neighbor's face to catch a ray of sympathetic wonder.

Mr. Brady disturbed the quietude by submitting to the Court the law points on which he meant to argue the case for the defence.

The District-Attorney rose and said he claimed from the Court as matter of law, that in every aspect in which these views, as developed in opening for the defence, or such evidence, might be presented, whether as generally as they had been presented, or whether subdivided into the greatest possible number of details, that the defence proposed was inadmissible as evidence. At the proper time and at the very earliest moment, he would urge upon the Court, that whether the evidence which had been opened was to illustrate the intent to defraud or not, it was perfectly collateral and irrelevant; or if, in the second place, it was to be adduced to prove a species of mania of which he had never yet heard—and his reading had been, at various times, somewhat extensive, in the prosecution of his office, on that universal subject of mania—they would insist that there was no such mania known to science and to law, and therefore that such evidence could not be received.

Whilst Mr. Hall was addressing the Court, Mr. Brady got on his feet and charged Mr. Hall with being out of order—whereupon a debate sprang up between the gentlemen as to the regularity or irregularity of Mr. Hall's objection to the evidence at this time, when no witness had yet been offered to be examined.

Israel Huntington examined by Mr. Bryan.—I am the father of the defendant; he was born in Geneva, Ontario County, New-York; he was born either in 1831 or 1832; my business has been the manufacturing and vending of cabinet ware; my son remained in my family before he came to New-York, until his majority; my impression is that that occurred in 1844.

Q.—What education did he receive?

District-Attorney.—We object to the question as collateral. It makes no difference to this indictment how he was educated, whether in the Greek or Latin languages for the ministry, or whether for the State Prison.

Mr. Brady.—If the declaration in presence of a father that he might have educated his son for the State Prison—if that was in good taste, then God keep me from following such an example. [Cheers in the Court, which were instantly suppressed by the officers.] The nature of the defence, continued Mr. Brady, was undertaken in opposition to the earnest wishes of the accused. They were prepared to substantiate it on the testimony of some of the most eminent medical men of the City, and when the time came they would be able to prove that the prisoner was not morally accountable for the offences charged against him.

The District-Attorney replied that nothing could be further from his design, than to say anything that would hurt the feelings of such a witness, as the aged father of the accused. But his remarks respecting the education of the prisoner were based upon the defence of the learned counsel on the other side; he would submit that the defence was really involved in the question, but how well was it known that no theories are now resorted to in defences that venture for acquittal. The phrenological terms alluded to by his learned friend—"[illegible]" and "[illegible]"—were known to the Court, but he did not believe that science recognized any such thing as intellectual mania. He contended that the insanity for forgery as a plea for defence was inadmissible, because it was not recognized by either science or law.

The Judge thought that the evidence as to education was admissible, because in the event of the prisoner being really insane, as claimed by the defence, it might be necessary to show the nature of his early rearing, and the circumstances by which he was surrounded.

The District-Attorney still objected and was followed by Mr. Brady, enforcing the right of the defence to put the question. The defence insisted on the proposition that there was a morbid condition of Huntingdon's mind, which was generally called mania, and to that end it was necessary to show the nature of his education, his early predilections, proclivities, &c.

The Judge decided that the question relating to education was admissible, in order for the defence to establish, if they can succeed in so doing, the fact of insanity.

Mr. Noyes contended the argument of the prosecution, that the evidence as to education was not admissible. If they were to have from witnesses who were acquainted with the early career of Huntingdon a statement as to all his pursuits, singularities, &c., he could well understand the trial would last for the next two weeks. They had a confession from the defence, not only of these forgeries, but of forgeries to the amount of twenty millions of dollars—a confession of forgeries for many years past—forgeries of burial certificates, of scrip, &c., beginning in early youth, when the mortbid condition of his mind illustrated itself in the destruction of a magnificent rosewood piano, to see if it was veneered or not. It was intended to be shown this singular tendency to commit crime from boyhood; but time is important, and if it was done, the trial would be extended to a length altogether unwarranted. Let the defence begin with the present charges—let them begin with what is well described in English as the stealing mania—and let them show that it is a mania. But when there is no legal evidence to connect his early habits with these offences, don't let the defence keep all parties in the Court conducting the examination until the first of January.

The question being allowed, the witness proceeded: My son's early education was something better than what we should call a common school education; he was never at college; he was the victim of disease from infancy to eleven or twelve years old; thus he was very gently reared, and his erratic impulses were not checked by parental authority; in consequence, he had a difficulty in understanding the sense of moral obligation; he remained under the parental roof, and had all the moral and intellectual training his parents could give him, assisting me in my business and remaining at home till his majority, not materially varying from the description of his early childhood and mental and moral disposition; I have always maintained a fair position in society; my son's associations were of a corresponding description; he was never in low society; we were professors of religion; his education there was no lack of moral or religious training; in disposition he was affectionate; we saw, however, in him, an irresistible *penchant* to do strange things, especially to destroy every thing that came in his way; the family from which he is immediately derived have been healthful for a long period back, but an older sister of mine, at seventeen years of age, became deranged, and remained so till her death; an older brother of mine, is now much in a similar situation; the brother of my son's mother—a youth of fine promise—went into business here, but when about twenty-two years of age, he was obliged to abandon business, at the advice of his friends, after manifesting mental aberration that rendered him incompetent to transact business, until at length he had to undergo personal restraint; he would go into the street, and in a piteous manner, beg charity from bystanders, although he was in want of nothing, and perhaps in an hour afterwards, he would go round and distribute the alms he had gained; my own age is seventy-six years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noyes.—The disease in his head in infancy was of a scrofulous character; it gradually disappeared with his growth, and at nine or ten years old did not display itself; his tendency to violence exhibited itself with the earliest development of his mental faculties; that was the ruling trait of his character as long as he resided with his parents, up to the time of his majority; he would destroy furniture; he would drive a quantity of balls into anything he could meet with; it seemed impossible to impress upon him a sense of moral obligation by chastisement; he was prone to take things which did not belong to him; I cannot say I know of any overt act of stealing; at some period during his minority he altered my hand-writing in the family record to make himself one year younger than he was; he was not a truth-telling boy; you could not rely upon his statements, although there was no motive why he should falsify; I endeavored to check him in this conduct, as a father should; he was kept at school, I think, till he was about sixteen; I then commenced teaching him my business, though I designed that he should study law; he studied at the academy of Geneva.

The examination of this witness being concluded the Court adjourned to this morning at 10½ o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FELICE DURAND ON BAIL.

Yesterday Francis Leon (*alias* Felice Durand,) applied to the Court to be discharged from prison on bail. Two indictments are impending against her for stealing silk from Stewart's, and from Loder & Co. It is alleged that she is quite ill, suffering under an attack of rheumatism. It is stated that in the first instance she was admitted to bail, but ran away and forfeited it. She is very well-connected, and several attempts have been made in the Court of Sessions to admit her to bail.

The motion was argued by James T. Brady for the applicant, and Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick for the people.

Judge CLERKE denied the application on the ground that to grant it would be to interfere with the province of the Court of Sessions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Dec. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

CONCLUSION OF THE PENNINGTON CASE—CHARGE OF THE JUSTICE—VERDICT AGAINST MR. PENNINGTON.

James W. Pennington vs. *The Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company*.—On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the defendants offered to put Mr. Van Dusen upon the stand to prove that the plaintiff's feet were not stamped upon in putting him off the car. Mr. Van Dusen, we believe, is the particularly-respectable gentleman who preferred to walk rather than to ride in the same car with a black man. As it was understood on the adjournment of the Court on Thursday that no more witnesses were to be examined, the defendants withdrew him and proceeded to sum up. Mr. Hutchins stated the nature of the action, and endeavored to prove that if the rule were established allowing colored persons to ride in our cars, they must also be allowed to sit at the public tables in our hotels. He argued that Nature had made the race distinct, and that they must necessarily remain so. The laws of our State so considered him, as also did those of several of the other States. He claimed that the Company furnished a greater number of cars for the colored population, in proportion to their number, than they did for the white people. He advanced several questions of law, which he afterwards embraced in the points upon which he requested the Court to charge.

Mr. Phelps, for the plaintiff, then arose, and for over an hour occupied the attention of the jury. He claimed that the defendants, as common carriers, were not justified in refusing to convey any passenger who might present himself, in accordance with the reasonable regulations of the Company; and that the law prohibiting the conveyance of colored persons in all the cars was not a reasonable regulation. He proceeded, at some length, to answer the objections raised by his opponent, and briefly spoke of the difference in the races, claiming that the free negroes in this City were equal, morally and intellectually, with those of the same station in life among the white population. He spoke of the repugnance which, it was said, many of the passengers had to riding with colored people, and stated that nowhere, but in New-York, did this prejudice exist. In New-England respectable negroes were admitted into the cars, in Europe, a negro, who was properly attired, could ride in the same car with any of the nobility, without any one imagining themselves demeaned by reason of his presence. As for himself, he did not care to have anything to do with any persons who felt themselves above riding with as respectable a colored man as his client. Both the counsel, of course, paid their tribute to the "very high-minded and particularly-intelligent jury, who had listened to all the evidence with such patience, &c., &c."

After a short recess the plaintiff's counsel read the following points, which he wished the court to charge as law.

1. That the defendants, as common carriers of passengers, are bound to admit into any car running upon their route in which there may be room, any passenger who presents himself in accordance with the reasonable regulations of the Company.

This his Honor charged.

2. That a regulation of the Company excluding a passenger, merely upon the ground of his color, from any car upon their route in which there is room for him, is not such a reasonable regulation as the company have a right to make, but is illegal and void.

His Honor refused thus to charge.

If the Court declines to accede to this proposition, then we say that the question whether the regulation is a reasonable one must be submitted to the Jury. This was charged.

The plaintiff excepts to the charge in so far as it does not cover these propositions.

The defendants submitted the following points:

1. The defendants, as common carriers, have the right to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations in the transportation of passengers on their railroad; and by such rules and regulations to make a distinction between white persons and colored persons, and to provide separate cars for each.

His Honor refused thus to charge, stating that it was a question for the jury.

2. If the defendants in this action have made reasonable rules and regulations for the transportation of colored persons, they have discharged their duty as common carriers, and are not liable in this action.

This he charged.

3. The plaintiff was bound, after notice of the rules and regulations of the Company, to have quitted the inside of the car and take a place on the front platform, or to have left the car and taken passage on one appropriated to the use of colored persons, which, if in evidence, was in near proximity

Habeas Corpus, with liberty to stand as party defendant, in the case of Jonathan Lemmon, vs. The Slaver, Antonio Gelabert, for leave to commence prosecution granted.

Manumission Declared Illegal in Louisiana—Act Emancipating Slaves and Free Population of Color.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Supreme Court on Monday rendered an important opinion on the constitutionality of the law, passed in 1855, bearing the title at the head of this paragraph, and which is, in its results, of the greatest importance to the community. The question was brought before the Supreme Court on an appeal from the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District of East Feliciana. The case was argued in the Supreme Court on the 24th of February last, and has been held under advisement ever since, and no doubt, from its great importance, has received all due consideration. The opinion of a majority of the Court was read by Judge DUCHANAN, and assented to by Chief Justice MARTIN and Judge VOORHIES. A dissenting opinion was read by Judge BRAMWELL, in which Judge LEA concurred.

Not having been able to obtain copies of these opinions, we cannot yet get into such an examination of them as we would wish and have to rely principally upon our memory as we heard them read.

Among other matters involved in this decision, and the most important of any we now recollect, is that affecting the emancipation of slaves. The sections of the act in question relative to this subject were entirely new, whereas the greater portion of the act was a species of condensation of former acts on the general subject. The declaring null and void the act of 1855 revives all the former acts embraced in it, while all new matter is null. In consequence, the new process of emancipating slaves fails to the ground, is null, and with it all suits now in progress for the emancipation of slaves. How it will affect those already declared free, is more than we can at present determine. We may soon allude to this matter again.

The case is entitled, "The State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. Hammond, a slave, appellant." The slave Hammond was tried for the murder of another slave, convicted, and sentenced by two Justices of the Peace, and ten slaveholders, who found him guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life; his counsel appealed on the ground that the law of 1855, p. 257, was in conflict with article 115 of the Constitution of this State, which reads as follows: Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title." BUCHANAN, Judge, held: That the law in question, consisting of one hundred sections, embraced many objects, only two of which were enumerated in the title, to wit, "free colored persons" and "slaves," that the act, as well as the title itself was in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore wholly null and void; that such parts of it as were taken from other laws was in force by virtue of those laws, which this act attempted to repeal; that among those former laws was one relating to the trial of slaves, in exact accordance with which the slave, the defendant in this suit, was tried and convicted, and which law was still in force. The judgment of the Lower Court was affirmed.

MAIL ROBBERY AND ARREST OF THE CULPRITS.—JOHN C. STANTON, Assistant-Postmaster at Flemmon, N. Y., was arrested on Saturday last, for robbing the mails at that place. He had had, it appears, the principal management of the office for about four years, and during most of the time, complaint has existed in that part of Lewis-County, that money letters could not be entrusted to the mails with safety, quite a large number having mysteriously disappeared on their way to and from New-York and other places. But the age and standing of Mr. STANTON have heretofore prevented suspicion from attaching to him.

The difficulties on that route still continuing, and some losses having recently occurred to citizens of New-York, one of the Special Agents of Post-Office Department, Mr. HETHCOCK, set out in search of the depredator, and on Saturday traced the roguery directly and positively to the above named official, who was at once arrested and lodged in jail at Rome.

This case is a somewhat peculiar one, especially owing to the age of the party detected. He is said to be about 60; a Justice of the Peace, having acted constantly in the capacity of a magistrate for seven years past; has a family, and is understood to have heretofore borne a fair character. Alas! for the weakness of poor human nature.

Let this and case prove a warning to all in situations of responsibility and trust, particularly to those surrounded by those peculiar temptations incident to Post-Offices and the mail service. They have now seen for the thousandth time, that sooner or later, detection is sure to follow that as well as other courses of dishonesty.—4th Eve. Journal, Wednesday.

D. P. DOBBIN, the Secretary of the Lake Association of Underwriters, is preparing the usual detailed statement of the losses upon the Lakes for the season. The losses of the year amount to over *four millions of dollars*. In 1855 they were $2,707,650.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Correctly Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at steady prices. Pearls are held at $6 50 @ $6 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is rather inactive, with sales of about 25,000 bushels American yellow at 91½c. @ 92c. ⅌ bu.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Rio is plenty and heavy. Owners claim full prices, but buyers are reluctant to take hold now, as they anticipate easier terms soon. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady, with a moderate quantity on the market. Java, 12½c. @ 14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c. @ 12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c. @ 12½c.; Rio, 9c. @ 11½c., and St. Domingo at 10½c. @ 10½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Is rather inactive, parties differing about prices.

COTTON—Is in lively demand, and is tending upwards. Middlings may now be quoted at 12½c. for Uplands, and 12½c. @ 12½c. for Gulf; other grades at proportionate rates. ⅌ lb.

FISH—The market is lightly supplied and is firm, though there exists only a very limited inquiry for all descriptions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows symptoms of renewed activity and buoyancy, with less pressing for sale. The transactions reported since our last comprise about 11,900 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30 @ $6 40
Straight State	6 40 @ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50 @ 6 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40 @ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 60 @ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 50 @ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 70 @ 7 50
Extra Indiana, &c.	6 70 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 80 @ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85 @ 7 05
Extra Genesee	7 10 @ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75 @ 9 00

Canadian is unaltered. Superfine to extra commands only from $6 20 @ $6 75 ⅌ bbl.; 450 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is in good demand at steady rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,600 barrels low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 05 @ $8 and $9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $6 50 @ $6 12½ for Fine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and inform, at $6 25 ⅌ for Jersey, and $5 75 @ $5 87½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $1 75 @ $1 87 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2 25 @ $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty briskly sought after and is advancing. The supply of desirable lots is rather limited. The sales reported since our last consist of about 21,000 bushels, including choice Western White, at $1 [illegible]; ordinary Western Red, at $1 49½; and choice Ohio Red Winter White, at $1 77, ⅌ bushel. Rye is more attended to and is depressed at 85c. @ 86c. for ordinary prime ⅌ bushel. Oats are lighter and steady, at 43c. @ 45c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c. @ 46c. for State; 44c. @ 47c. for Jersey, and 41c. @ 45c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1 @ $1 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40 @ $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues heavy and inform. There were sales reported of about 39,000 bushels at 67c. @ 69c. for unsound; 70c. @ 72c. for Mixed, in store and delivered; 71c. for Southern new Yellow; 72c. @ 75c. for Northern and Southern old Yellow, and 74c. @ 75c. for Northern and Southern White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 250 bales River at 85c., for shipment; and $1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Attract less attention, but are still reported pretty firm.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 7c. @ 10½c. ⅌ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 5c. @ 6c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—There were 175 tons Scotch Pig bought at $22 [illegible], usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, at $1 [illegible] @ $1 87½, cash and time, ⅌ M.

LEAD—Is still moderately inquired for at former prices.

LEATHER—Finds ready purchasers at very full prices.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at steady prices, 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 70c. @ 80c.; Porto Rico, 56c. @ 60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c. @ 53c.; and Clayed Cuba, nominal, for sour and sweet, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, being scarce and held above the views of buyers, at $3 37½ @ $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is plenty and heavy. Large lots would not bring over 43c. Small lots are selling at 45c. @ 46c. ⅌ gallon. Tar, Rosin and Pitch are dull and languid, as before quoted.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are inactive at old figures. Linseed is more inquired for, but at prices under the claims of owners. A limited business, in lots from store, has been reported at 75c. @ 81c. ⅌ gallon. There were several parcels, on arrival, purchased on terms not ascertained. Land Oil is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very good request at steady rates, sales having transpired since our last of about 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $19 @ $19 12½ for old Mess; $19 50 @ $19 62½ for new do.; and $17 @ $17 37½ for new prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef is quite stiring. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¾c. @ 8c. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 7¾c. @ 8c. for Hams, and 7¼c. @ 7½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in very brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¼c. @ 10c. ⅌ lb. Nearly 1,000 boxes have been sold within the range. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 700 bbls., and now embrace, in strictly prime, at 10½c. @ 10¾c. ⅌ lb. Seed is in good demand at steady prices. The transactions embrace about 750 bbls., at the range of our last quotations, viz: $9 @ $9 12½ for Common; $9 50 @ $10 for Prime; $10 50 @ $11 for repacked do.; $14 50 @ $14 75 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $11 @ $12 for old ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $18 @ $20 ⅌ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 17c. @ 22c. for Ohio; 21c. @ 27c. for common to very good State; and 27c. @ 30c. for prime to very choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 8c. @ 10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 140 tcs. of common to choice, sold at from $3 75 @ $4 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—The supply is less extensive, and owners claim very full prices, but the demand is moderate. The Clarence, at this port to-day, from Turk's Island, Nov. 8, furnishes Turk's Island parcels of that date, from which we learn: "The demand for salt has not been so active as it was last year—only 38,036 bushels have been exported since our last report. There are three vessels in port to load—one at Cockburn Harbor and two at this City—which will take about 90,000 bushels; we shall have then on hand over 200,000 bushels, the largest portion of which is at Cockburn Harbor. Price 12c. Export duty ⅌c."

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 10½c. @ 11c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices are firm, with sales reported since our last of about 520 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8¼c. @ 9¾c. ⅌ lb. From the second annual report of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Belcher Sugar Refining Co., we learn that the business for the last year has been highly prosperous. The net amount of sales of refined goods was $2,203,234, and the net amount earned over all expenses, interest, &c., was $307,077 50. The Company has earned since its organization, 21 months ago, $340,000, with which the working means then in hand ($116,500) gives them now a working capital of $456,500 over and above all liabilities.

TALLOW—There have been 17,500 lbs. prime sold at about former rates.

TEAS—Are in pretty good request, and with very little disposition to sell freely at the present currency, prices show much firmness, with a slight tendency upwards.

TOBACCO—Spanish Tobacco is the most active; prices of all sorts continue firm. The sales reported since Tuesday last include 52 hhds. Kentucky at 13c. @ 14½c. ⅌ lb.; 81 bales Havana at 31c. ⅌ lb.; 600 bales Yara on private terms; 80 bales Cuba (partly at auction) at 16½c. @ 26c. ⅌ lb.; 75 cases Seedleaf at 12c. @ 26c. ⅌ lb., with 68 bales Manilla and 70 bales Ambellanas, for export, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—There were about 225 bbls. Ohio and Prison obtained, mostly at 30c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3/4 @ 25/32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5d. @ 6½d. ⅌ bush.; Rosin, 2s. @ 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d. @ 25s. ⅌ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations. For ports on the Pacific Ocean, the shipping business is very tame, and rates for measurement goods cannot be quoted above 25c. @ 30c. for San Francisco and Melbourne, and 30c. for Sidney, ⅌ foot. There are now advertised here only five vessels for San Francisco, Cal.; two for Melbourne, Aust.; and one for Sidney, N. S. W.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ..... 119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 63 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 65 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ofs' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 543 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ..... 120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.) No. 248 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ..... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A Delightful and Refreshing New Perfume.**
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S
QUINTESSENCE OF ENGLISH GARDEN
LAVENDER FLOWERS.
Lavender has always maintained the highest rank as a perfume in England, but owing to the inferior qualities usually imported, has almost fallen into disuse in the United States. When pure and distilled from the flowers, it is one of the most delicate and refreshing perfumes in use. This preparation is recommended as the pure essence of Garden Lavender Flowers.
Prepared from ingredients imported expressly for the purpose, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Great Sale of Elegant Oil-Paintings in Brooklyn.**—A large and splendid collection of European Oil-Paintings will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 23 and 24, at No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (opposite the City Hall.)
The gallery will be open day and evening, free to the public until time of sale.

☞ **New, Neat, and Choice Articles** for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Young men's Christian Union of New-York.**—Lectures by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, Rev. T. STARR KING, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway.
First lecture by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, (Dec. 29, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Benjamin Franklin.* Tickets, 25 cents, may be procured of Van Orden & King, No. 48 Wall-st., Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and at the bookstores.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
CLEMENT D. NEWMAN,
WM. H. WOODMAN,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and** Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.
N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **The New-England Society in the City of New-York** will hold their 51st annual meeting, at the Astor House, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
The Society, with their guests and friends, will dine at the Astor House on the above day, at 5 o'clock precisely.
Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON has accepted an invitation to the dinner, and it is expected that Speaker BANKS and GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society, and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ **Hebrew Ladies' Charity Fair.**—The ladies of the congregation Shearith Israel, (Crosby-st.,) will hold a Fair at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, to continue open from 10 M. to 10 P. M., (except Friday evening and Saturday during the day,) until Dec. 31—the proceeds to be distributed by the Society for the education of poor children and relief of indigent persons of the Jewish persuasion. Dodworth's Band (H. B. Dodworth, conductor) will give a concert every evening during the Fair. Tickets 25 cents.

A beautiful shaving soap to smell and to feeling;
Cures chap'd or sore flesh, is emollient and healing;
All eruptions, sores, salt rheum soon vanish, plow,
When wash'd with JOSIAH' famous ITALIAN SOAP.

☞ **Price Reduced to 2c.—The Best Soap Made.**—LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER gives fine natural white for ladies' skin. Don't rub off. Price 2c. No. 202 Bowery, Perfumery and Toilet Store.

☞ **Beautiful and Useful Holiday Presents.**—Consisting in part of plated urns, swing bottles, cake baskets, tea sets, fruit stands, table castors, patent ice pitchers, children's cups, toy tea sets, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c. Also, most of the above articles made of Britannia metal, together with a full supply of block tin coffee and tea urns, dish covers, &c., manufactured and for sale at the well-known stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

☞ **J. Clarence Kelly, Analytical Physician,** can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 3d-av., daily until Jan. 1, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their alarming symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Christmas Prize in Beef and Mutton.**—From first premium cattle, and thirty-six pens and mixed breeds of the Southdown, and Cotswold's, an extraordinary premium has been taken for best pair. For further particulars, see Cattle Report of last Thursday, (Dec. 18,) *Daily Times, Tribune and Herald.* The unsold will be offered for sale on Wednesday, next, at Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market. THOS. F. DE VOE.

☞ **Best and Cheapest** oil cognac green extract brandy, cassaca, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Cure Your Cough.**—Use CAMPBELL'S EYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale only by CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-ay. and 23d-st.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, at 10½ o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Anniversary Exercises.**—The anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will take place in the church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon to the children by the Rev. J. R. EATON; and in the evening, at the same place, at 7 o'clock, will be held the anniversary of the missionary societies connected with these schools. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HUTTON and Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, a returned missionary from South America.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Ninth Anniversary of the Sabbath** School Missionary Society, connected with the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at which time the Annual Report will be presented and addresses delivered by Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, and Rev. E. M. HAYFIELD, of the Forsyth Methodist Episcopal Church. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

☞ **A Missionary Meeting** will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, to promote the General Domestic Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a special reference to the Pacific Coast. Bishop SCOTT, who is soon to return to Oregon and Washington, with others, will address the meeting. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Domestic Committee.

☞ **Is not the Simplicity of the Gospel** mystified and obscured by a sectarian administration—Considered by Brethren MATTHIAS, DECKER and ROWBOTTOM, at Lyceum-hall, Second-st. near Elizabeth and Grand sts., and will be further discoursed on, the Lord permitting, by Elder B. MATTHIAS, SUNDAY MORNING, at the same time and place.

☞ **Public Worship. Seats Free.**—The Livingston Reformed Dutch Church continues to hold public worship at the northwest corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Christians interested in Church Extension, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 and 3 o'clock. Pastor, F. N. ZABRISKIE.

☞ **The Bethel Mission Sunday School**—No. 36—connected with the Mariner's Church, corner Catharine-st. and Catharine-ly., will hold their anniversary next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock. Rev. L. M. FRASE, of the Five Points Mission, and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. B. J. Relyea** (late of Fall River, Mass.) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Particular Notice to Young Men.**—The Young Men's Religious Meeting down town will be on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at the usual hour. Interesting exercises expected. It is desired to make this a regular gathering for young men down town. Lecture-room of the Church corner of Fulton and William sts.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st., between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES HOWARD, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Strangers and the public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Bleecker-st. Church**, between 1st and 2d avs. M. M. THOMPSON Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Christmas,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. The 8th sermon in the Sabbath evening series will be preached by Rev. EDWARD LAZBNBY, of this City. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Yorkville Baptist Church.**—Rev. I. COYBLL will preach TO-MORROW, in the Baptist Church on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Residents in the vicinity are affectionately invited to attend. P. S.—Sunday School in the Lecture-room at 1½ P. M.

☞ **First-place Methodist Episcopal Church**—Corner 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. ABEL STEVENS will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. H. ELLIOTT will preach at 7½ P. M. The Missionary Society connected with the Sabbath School will hold its Regular Monthly Meeting at 3 P. M.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Discourses**, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The second discourse, on the *Eternity of Future Punishment*, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **"Memorial Church."**—Services as usual TO-MORROW, in the Church corner of Hammond and Waverley-place, one block from the corner of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. The Rector will preach in the EVENING. Services 10½, 3 and 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the second of his series of discourses on Bible Characters. Subject—*Mary of Bethany.* Young people are especially invited.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The EVENING discourse will be one of a series upon *Prominent Scripture Characters.*

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*The Bible an Interior Revelation.* EVENING—*The new Heavens and the new Earth.*

☞ **St. Stephen's Church**, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. A sermon in behalf of the Seamen's Missions of the Episcopal Church, will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan**—Corner of Avenue B and 6th-st. Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, of Paterson, N. J., will preach in the above church NEXT SABBATH morning, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. A. H. Robinson**, on LORD'S DAY, will preach in the Olive Branch Church, corner Montgomery and Madison sts. Subject, in the evening—*Loss of the Soul.* Public invited. Seats free.

☞ **Sermon to the Young.**—Rev. MR. BAUSMAN, of Maryland, will address the young, at Calvary Free P. E. Church, North 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **"Inspiration and its Counterfeits."**—First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

☞ **Rev. D. S. Burnet** will preach TO-MORROW in the chapel, West 17th-st., west of 6th-av. Topics, at 10½ P. M.—*God's Love to Republics*; at 7 P. M.—*Atheism is Madness.* Baptism will be administered at night.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church.**—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. TOCKER, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism.**—*The History of the Devil.*—A lecture for the enlightenment of spiritualists, by Rev. Dr. GORDON, in the Reformed Dutch Church in 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching on the Prophecies.**—At Union Building, No. 168 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock P. M., by the Messenger of the Covenant. Seats free. Those who love pure Bible truth are invited to attend.

Spiritualism.—Judge EDMONDS will lecture on this subject on SUNDAY next, at Dodworth's Academy, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Church Notice.**—Rev. H. R. NYE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.; said papers have been mislaid, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscribers will receive the above reward. R. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 13th-st.

THE GENTLEMAN, WITH TWO LADIES, who was seen at Stewart's on Friday morning to pick up a blackskin pocket-book, will oblige the owner by leaving it at the desk of A. T. STEWART'S.

WROUGHT IRON MADE DIRECTLY FROM THE ORE.—This process is not a theory or experiment, but has been in successful operation for several months past at Mott Haven, (eight miles from the City Hall,) where may be seen wrought-iron (blooms) made at a ton a turn, costing $22 the ton, and selling at $62. The invitation in the Scientific American to visit the works there is general, and those who doubt may satisfy themselves with their own eyes.

CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A WELL LOCATED pew in the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. Apply to GEO. W. WRIGHT,
No. 8 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY, ACTIVE Scotch girls, the former to act as first-class mantua and pastry cook; makes all kinds of bread; the other is a neat seamstress, and can take care of children and do laundress work. Both are able and willing to do their work in good style. Have three years' reference. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place. No objection to a respectable boarding-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of business habits, to go South. The best of City references given. Address CHARLES, Times Office.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man as porter in an office. Address Box No. 1,077, with references.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS OPENING.—Wanted, a few industrious, energetic young men, to sell Agricultural Books to the Farmers. Very favorable terms will be given. With activity, more than one hundred dollars per month clear profit can be realized. Our publications are of permanent, practical value to every farmer, and therefore meet with ready sale. For particulars, apply to C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS jobbing-house, an energetic business man, of experience in that line, to take charge of the collecting, correspondence, &c. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid, and in time possibly an interest in the concern. Address B. H. Box No. 2,531 Post-Office, which will be treated as confidential.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A PRINTER OF ACknowledged skill and taste in the department of Job, Card and Fancy Type Setting, can hear of a vacancy in a first-class printing establishment in Cincinnati. The proprietors will insure superior inducements to one who can come well recommended. Inquire of EBBINGHAUS & DEBATTIS, No. 140 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW-YORK Almanac for 1857, in every counting-room, store and dwelling-house, in the City and vicinity; and also on the railroad cars, ferries, etc. Apply to MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN, to work on sewed boots—custom work. Good hands can find steady employment and good wages, by applying to JOSEPH BRADFORD,
No. 78 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SALESMEN, IN an old-established Crockery House. Those controlling near by and State trade preferred. Address box No. 3,278 Post Office.

BOX MAKERS WANTED—NONE BUT FIRST-rate workmen need apply, at the Soap and Candle Works, No. 30 1st-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SCHOOL-TEACHER FOR AN Academy; a clerk for a ticket office; 2 porters for stores; 4 bar keepers; 4 boys to learn trades; places procured for clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen; 1 housekeeper; 1 stewardess; 1 seamstress, 2 chambermaids. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 4 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A SWISS LADY, WHO SPEAKS French, English and German, wishes to register a family as governess or companion-lady. She has been employed in this City as teacher for the last 10 months, and can give the best references. Address E. SCITZ, No. 418 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER.—N. E. COLlege Graduate—M. A.—Principal seven years. Teaches four languages, Natural Sciences, &c.—thorough, energetic disciplinarian—reference unexceptionable—wishes a first-class situation as Principal. Address PHI BETA KAPPA, North Adams, Mass.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A COLLEGE OF this City, desires a situation as teacher of the Classics, or higher English branches. Address G. H. H., No. 16 Dutch-st., corner Fulton.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLAIN BUT PRIVATE family desires to let to a gentleman, a pleasant front room, second floor, neatly furnished, having a grate and gas; bath in the house; partial board if desired; location very near railroad and omnibus routes. Apply at No. 124 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 202 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ACCOMMODAtions for two single gentlemen may be obtained, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 98 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man in business, board between 4th and 14th sts. and Broadway and 8th av. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,062 Post Office.

NO. 3 ..... STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Cathedral.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1835, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

CONFECTIONARY.

A CONFECTIONER ("CURRENTE CALAMO") cordially congratulates his con-citizens and style customers, together with those occupying in the communities of Canada, Communipaw, California, Canton, and countries circumjacent, on the cordial, convivial, and comfortable effervescence of the coming Christmas, as computed with Christmas cheer.

The Chaldean system of nutritive, the "Cacothes Carpendi" of the crystal, care-corroding "Carolus," or circulating coin, cease to create a craving, converting countenance throughout Christendom; the careful consideration of Consols, Credit Mobilier, and Coupons, are postponed to commercial embrasure, while the tones of charming, childish, clambering, chatterbox, chuckling, clamorous Christmas, with its accompanies, are cordially, cheerfully, and complacently considered.

Come, then, my customers, and contemplate my copious collection of carefully compounded Confectionery, compounded by competent Comfit-makers and Candy-makers, all garnished with Candy-crafts, and called in consideration of their capabilities, from every country in

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1856.

[illegible]

[illegible] Times for California.

[illegible] Times for CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship, George Law. Mail closes at 1 o'clock [illegible] will contain complete summaries of [illegible] received since [illegible] the last steamer for California; Reports of Public Meetings, etc.; Commercial Affairs and Rates of Exchange and Freights; Editorials [illegible] on Current Topics, and a great amount of [illegible] Matter.

[illegible] for mailing, 25 cents per copy. [illegible] will please send in their orders as early as possible.

[illegible] Pleas of the Huntingdon Twins.

Our criminal report, this morning, opens one of the most extraordinary chapters in the [illegible] of criminal jurisprudence. The [illegible] of Hurlburbur, on trial for forgery, [illegible] the fact of his guilt,—acknowledge [illegible] alleged in the indictment,—exaggerate to the greatest possible extent the criminal [illegible] of their client,—and swell the amount of the forgery to the incredible sum of [illegible] *Dollars*,—for the purpose of [illegible] the plea of—*Insanity!*

We publish a verbatim report of the speech of the prisoner's counsel in entering upon this [illegible] most extraordinary line of defence. It has evidently been prepared with care, and is the result of deliberate and protracted consultation on the part of the eminent lawyers who are acting for the defence. Indeed, Mr. Burns states, in the speech, that this line of argument was adopted only as a last resort—that, after studying the whole case, his counsel told Hurlburbur that there was no possibility of his escape,—that the proof was too clear, and too overwhelming, to leave the slightest chance of an acquittal, and that the best thing he could do would be to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the Court. This, however, he refused to do, and persisted in the declaration of his innocence and of the certainty of his acquittal. His apparent insensibility to his position, and the strange pertinacity with which he denied his guilt, suggested his counsel, and finally led them to fall back upon a chance remark dropped by a witness, and repeated by the Justice, that he believed Hurlburbur was crazy. They have accordingly taken this as the line of their defence,—and will do everything in their power to convince the Jury that he is not morally responsible for his acts.

It is confessed that Hurlburbur's insanity is not of a species recognized in books of medical jurisprudence. A new kind of insanity is invented for his particular case. It is styled a *monomania for forgery*,—a species of insanity which impelled him to commit acts of forgery without any motive, except the desire to handle large sums of money, and without taking any of the ordinary precautions to prevent discovery. A very curious and interesting narrative is given of Hurlburbur's early life and career up to the present time, in which are included a great variety of particulars concerning his style of living,—the luxury of his furniture,—the speed of his horses, and the lavish scale of his expenditure generally. All this is intended to create the impression that he acted recklessly, without reflection, and in a way to indicate on his part an entire lack of prudence and common sense.

Everybody, of course, was taken by surprise upon hearing the declaration by the prisoner's counsel of the line of defence they should adopt. What is likely to be its success must be matter of conjecture,—nor would it be quite proper, perhaps, at this stage of the proceedings, to canvass the merits of such a plea. It is very obvious, however, that if this new species of insanity is to obtain recognition, all such things as crimes will speedily disappear. We shall have monomania for murder, for theft, for rape, for arson, for every act indeed which is now deemed criminal, pleaded as a bar to punishment. The theory of the defence annihilates the idea of moral guilt, and resolves all crime into disease. Many speculative philosophers have indulged in the same views,—but they have never hitherto obtained recognition in our courts of justice.

The speech of Hurlburbur's counsel will be found exceedingly interesting and worthy of perusal.

Advertising for Contracts.

One of the most glaring abuses in the present defective system of City Government, is in the manner in which heads of departments advertise for proposals for contracts. The law provides that no work shall be done "to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars," which is not advertised for a certain number of days, and that at the expiration of that time, all bids shall be opened, and the contract allotted to the lowest bidder. Yet, it is well known that very few jobs are assigned to individuals outside of a certain favored circle, and that the most imperfect information is conveyed to the public generally, with respect to the nature of the work under competition. In fact the smallest possible amount of publicity is given, in offering to receive proposals, and advertisements unknown to and unread by the mass of the people are chosen, in order to defeat the ends of the law.

It is a usual custom, before advertising a job, for the head of the Department, under whose the labor is to be executed, to call together a few of his friends, and to arrange beforehand, who shall put in the lowest bid, the manner in which it is to be done, with such false details as are necessary to defraud the Treasury. Bids are frequently put in, in the name of some fictitious person, ranging from a high to a low estimate—speculators standing ready to take advantage of any embarrassment, which may be owing to the non-appearance of the false bidder, and to get the contract at the highest possible limit. Again, it is a practice to put in estimates, not with the expectation of making and performing a contract, but to be bought off by some more responsible party, who has been underbid. Various other corrupt and fraudulent tricks, well known to the initiated, are in vogue by which to plunder from the pockets of the people. The head of the Department almost invariably acts in collusion, and shares the spoils with the outside thieves, so that under the present system, it is almost impossible to succeed. It has become notorious, that several ex-officials, who went into office worth nothing, and were whelmed with debt, have emerged from the slough of place (which they had occupied for two years, at a salary of $2,000 a year) possessed of large fortunes, besides having enriched many of their friends. The Tompkins Market veto of the Mayor, which we published the other day, exposed repeated cases of false bids, false securities, false affidavits before a false Commissioner, and forgeries without end, in connection with a single transaction. Like instances occur continually, and until a fundamental change takes place in our municipal system, must continue to occur.

The very object of the "lowest bid," "contract" method, is to invite the largest amount of competition, and prevent the exorbitant prices which monopoly produces. This object is now totally defeated, and means should be devised to remedy the mischief. Under the Competition system, too much publicity cannot be given to the offering of contracts. At present, there is, virtually none, and what little seems to exist is rendered of no avail, by the fraudulent manner in which bids are given in and received and contracts are made.

Qualificatioss for the Bar.

The fact that ten out of eleven applicants for admission to the bar, were rejected by the Board of Examiners at the present term of the Supreme Court, has created no little sensation among the neophytes of that respectable profession. Hitherto, a mere admission to the list of candidates has been equivalent to initiation into the fraternity, honor, and rank of barristers. The examination was purely formal and superficial; the questions propounded of the most elementary character; the certificate of fitness inevitable. A plump fee to the clerk secured a square foot of parchment, artistically decorated with drapery, hung partly upon the persons of Thalia, Astræa, and two or three other judicial females grouped at the top; partially upon Corinthian columns at the side; while at the bottom prevailed the names of their honors, the justices, the seal of the Court in cerulean ribbon, and the attestation of the very obliging official, whose duty it is to utter such documents. Armed with these letters of marque, the young attorney had nothing to do but to fit out his snug little privateer of an office, and cruise in search of professional prey and pay. The idea of any familiar acquaintance with the immense science of law; with even our own revised statutes and code of practice, never seriously impressed itself upon the minds of the learned gentlemen entrusted with the keys of the temple. It was regarded as sufficient to assert the right of the bar to judge of the qualifications of its own members, and to waive it liberally and chairitably in the individual instance.

The sudden enforcement of a more rigid test naturally carries dismay to those still in their noviciate. But that the added rigor is absolutely needed, and the Board of Examiners abundantly justified in the course pursued, a very trifling reflection will satisfy us. The standard of qualification has certainly been too low. It may be true that more law is learned by the practitioner from a single case, than years of immethodical reading will teach him; and there is plausibility in the inference, that the sooner the student is admitted to practice the sooner he will be a competent lawyer. But it is equally true that a single case of amputation, or artery-tying, or tumor-cutting, is of more real value to the young surgeon than long chapters of WISTAR or COOPER, on each topic; and yet do we seriously question the wisdom of turning those young brandishers of of scalpel, probe, and lancet, loose upon society without first ascertaining whether they have a slight preparatory acquaintance with authors upon anatomy and surgery. Property requires the same guarantees as life. There are those who value it higher, and seek in suicide escape from the evil of losing or not having it. What your doctor is to the health of your household, that the attorney is to its wealth. His ignorance, incompetency, stupidity, may make you a pauper, expel your wife from her Fifth-avenue palace, and consign your children to some beneficent home for the friendless; may draw down ruin upon you and your posterity. There is not perhaps a practicing lawyer at this bar, not a judge on the bench, who could not tell his tale of suits lost to the righteous side, and fortunes sacrificed, through the legal or technical blunders, or the dullness, slowness, negligence, and inadequacy of counsel. Not a day passes, but some beaten client leaves the City Hall cursing his error in selecting a lawyer who failed to study or master the merits of a simple case, the points of which were obvious even to his unprofessional, but more profoundly interested mind; who marshaled his evidence to the worst advantage, and was completely ambushed, surprised, and quelled by the superior tact of opposing counsel. It is easy to say he should have chosen his advocate better; but in most cases the advocate and the cause are first tried at the same time; and having no other criterion to judge of his man but the fact of his being a licensed barrister; and avoiding the heavy fee required by a practitioner of elevated repute; he is obliged to employ counsel on the sole strength of the vellum. The poor and ignorant are especially liable to deception; as they have no means of discriminating, and look with equal veneration upon all who lay claim to the rank and dignity of lawyer. As a protection to the public, therefore, greater conscience and fidelity is to be demanded of these gaugers and indorsers of legal competency; and we trust they will be supported in their present praiseworthy position by the authority of the bench.

Of the advantage of a more rigorous standard to the profession itself, there will be no question. It is enough of charity to two thousand four hundred of the twenty-five hundred practitioners at the bar in this City, to dam the swelling tide of recruits. It is an act of still higher merit to discourage the thousands of inexperienced and sanguine youths, who, turning their backs upon an honorable pursuit, mercantile or mechanical, resolve to waste a valuable life in profitless wandering among the delightful and flowery fictions of the law. It will be a fair test of the dogged labor, patience, and pecuniary endurance of the future lawyer, to exact more labor and more patience from the candidate; and we shall be strengthened in mingle congratulations with our city for those, who, discouraged by the elevated barrier, resign the hopeless chances of rivalling the WEBSTERS, BIDDLES and CHOATES of the American bar, and (by the exercise of) by all means persist in their innovation.

About Stockjobbing Again.

Our neighbor the *Herald* is getting adventurous—not to say reckless—in its denials. It informs the DAILY TIMES that "neither the proprietor of the *Herald*, NOR ANY PERSON CONNECTED EITHER WITH, ever has been or could be concerned in stockjobbing speculations of any kind." This is pretty good. It is a bold operation,—quite as bold as any of JACOB LITTLE'S. We trust it was ventured upon, after due reflection and inquiry. We have no idea *just now* of controverting its accuracy. But there are sundry little bits of information on various topics, which we should be very glad of in connection with this sweeping disclaimer;—and we presume the *Herald* will give them to us promptly and cheerfully.

The *Potosi Lead Company* was an institution now defunct,—but once in high repute in Wall-street according to the money articles of the *Herald*. It was puffed day after day, and large sales of its stock reported at high prices, in the *Herald's* columns. Perhaps the *Herald* will inform us who reported these sales;—who wrote and inserted these puffs;—who wrote the *report* of the Company, and whether all this was not done by a gentleman "connected" with the *Herald*, who was also one of the *Trustees* of the Company at the time?

Perhaps the *Herald* can also tell us who was President, Trustee and Treasurer of the *Missouri Lead Company*,—a bogus Western concern which exploded not very long ago; and also whether he was in any manner "connected" with the *Herald*. Who was at one time Superintendent of the same concern? Perhaps somebody "connected" with the *Herald* can answer this.

There are a great variety of companies, many of them not now in existence, which in their day were extravagantly and steadily *puffed* by somebody "connected" with the *Herald*, until they reached a price at which the stock could be sold profitably,—and then they were generally allowed to explode. Among them, including those mentioned above, were the following:

The Parker Vein Company,
The Gold Hill Mining Company,
The Hiwassie Company,
The Nicaragua Company,
The Manassas Copper Company,
The Ulster Mining Company,
The M'Cullough Lead Company,
The Potosi Lead Company,
The Missouri Lead Company.

We might extend the list indefinitely. They were all puffed incessantly during their brief existence in the columns of the *Herald*. The presumption is that *somebody* "connected therewith" wrote the articles in regard to them. If so, who was it? And what were his motives? Men do not usually write column after column, day after day, on such subjects and publish them, without some motive. Perhaps it was the desire to enlighten the public in regard to the merit of these concerns, and induce prudent, careful men to invest their savings in their stock. If so, the attempt was unsuccessful; but we presume the parties thus influenced will be a little careful how they act upon the advice of the "proprietor of the *Herald* or anybody connected therewith" again. But if these puffs were *not* written and inserted *by* anybody "connected with" that paper, who did write them? Does everybody who happens to have a stock-jobbing speculation on hand, enjoy the privilege of writing it into notice through the columns of the *Herald*? Is this the system pursued by our neighbor in conducting his journal?

There's something shockingly loose or else shockingly wicked about the *Herald's* course in regard to stocks and the money interests of the country. On one hand we see it constantly puffing into favor the scores of bogus and swindling concerns got up by stock-jobbing speculators, until thousands of men of small means, who have saved a few hundred dollars, are induced to invest them in their stock, and then they explode and prove to have been utterly worthless from the beginning. On the other hand, we find it constantly denouncing and depreciating the stock of all the really *valuable* Railroads, Banks, &c., in the country—charging their managers with fraud, fabricating stories of defalcation, denouncing their sworn statements as false and fallacious, and striving by all the means in its power to destroy all confidence in their management, and all faith in their value, to drive down the prices of their stock and thus frighten the thousands who have paid their money for them into selling out at large and often ruinous sacrifices of their property. This certainly is a very curious policy for a newspaper to pursue. It is consistent enough in its general aim, which is simply to *swindle everybody*—those who have invested in good stocks into selling out, and everybody else into bogus investments. But it does not consult the public good very largely. In fact the only parties whose interest such a course does consult are those who *have bogus stock to sell*, and who want *money* to buy good stock. Whether men of this sort are inside or outside of the establishment, the *Herald* is evidently conducted for their benefit.

The City Poor.

We have already expressed our conviction that the Managers of the Association for improving the condition of the Poor, in their last annual report, committed an injustice towards the Roman Catholics, in saying that they make no provision for their poor, either by their churches or otherwise. The fact, we are confident, is not so. While it is undoubtedly true that they do not support or relieve all their poor, but that an immense proportion of them are thrown for relief upon the Protestant portion of the community, we believe that large sums and much labor are devoted to this end by the Roman Catholics themselves. That meek and lovely organ of the Roman Catholics, the *Freeman's Journal*, distresses us by refusing to accept any assurances from us, on behalf of the Association. We should be the more unhappy at this if we had offered any. As we neither seek to excuse the Association, nor to satisfy the *Freeman's Journal*, we shall probably survive its repudiation of our offices.

The *Freeman's Journal* is endeavoring to withdraw the Catholics from aiding the Association, by denouncing it as a proselyting concern. It may succeed. It is consoling to reflect, however, that even in that event its operations would not be seriously crippled. But if it should prevent all Catholics from receiving aid from its funds, it would strike a fatal blow at its existence. The Managers of the Association might be objected to, with propriety, provided its Catholic benefactors can be cared for in some other way.

The *Irish American*, which if it claims less religion, has quite as much, and a good deal more of common sense than the *Freeman's Journal*, takes exception to the statement that Emigration is the great source of pauperism in this City. Figures, however, show that the fact is beyond dispute. That Emigration has its offsetting advantages, is perfectly true;—and we concede to the fullest extent the truth of the position which is thus laid down by the Editor of that paper:

"I contend that in every country, in every land, under every form of Government, the wealthy—the possessors of property—are bound by every moral and religious law—are bound by the instincts of self-preservation—to relieve this pauperism thus produced, and institute public asylums and establishments where this relief may be administered."

The *Irish American* also takes exception to the remark made in the report, and repeated by one of the speakers at the meeting of the Association, to the effect that in proportion to population "there are *two* paupers in New-York to one in Ireland." Its objection, however, is to the inference which it seems to warrant that Ireland is prosperous. It says:

"Mr. RAYMOND should know and state that over a million of the Irish people died in five years; another million of laborers emigrated to this country, to Canada, to South America, and to Australia, within the past ten years;—that, to supply human targets, at a shilling a day apiece, for Crimean bullets, the Irish workhouses were nearly emptied of their adult population to make up the decimated ranks of the "line" and to compose the "militia" force;—that the two years' war increased the demand and raised the price of labor in Ireland and the prices of agricultural produce likewise;—and that Ireland is now in a "lucid interval" of prosperity, brought about by these unfailing social medicaments. Mr. RAYMOND should have known and stated these facts in a spirit of justice and fair play."

We give this as the *American's* explanation. Our own is somewhat different. It is a great mistake to call all persons here who need relief at any time during the year *paupers*,—or to place them on a level with the paupers of Ireland. The returns of the Association show that the whole amount disbursed by them the last year was $51,059;—and that, with this sum, 43,516 persons were relieved. Each person was thus relieved at an average cost of less than *a dollar and a quarter each*. To call such persons *paupers* is absurd,—as is also the inference that the comparative amount of pauperism in New-York and Ireland is to be determined on such a basis.

We are sorry to find anywhere, and especially in the Report of the Association, anything that can give rise to a controversy of this kind. We have among us a great many paupers,—and a great many more who are *not* paupers, but for whom sickness, lack of employment, inclemency of the weather, and other temporary causes, may require temporary relief. They are of all kinds,—foreign and native by birth, Catholic and Protestant in religion. But they all have a claim upon charity. The necessities of all should be relieved, and that without any inquiry as to their religion or their nativity. It is enough that they are here, and in distress. We trust the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor will continue its intelligent and efficient labors upon the broadest and most liberal basis.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON made an effective speech on the leading questions of the day, in connection with the debate on the President's Message. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House, three days in January were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. The bill passed by the Senate at the first session to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State Government was referred to the Committee on Territories. The other Senate bills lying over were referred to the appropriate Committees. The private calendar was considered.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

There is no lack of memoirs, or lives of WASHINGTON, and yet we are not sure that just such a Memoir of the Father of his Country as Mrs. KIRKLAND has given us in her *Memoirs of Washington*, was not wanted to complete the collection of works on the same subject. A woman's portrait of a hero must necessarily be very different from a man's. She notices the little shades of character which are likely to escape the eye of the other sex, but which are essential to a perfect delineation of his individuality. We know what WASHINGTON was as a soldier, a son, a commander, a statesman, and a farmer. But Mrs. KIRKLAND has aimed at a moral portraiture of the man; there is very little of the camp or the cabinet in her Memoirs, but a good deal of the fireside and the library. WASHINGTON as a son, a lover, a husband, a neighbor, a friend and a christian is the WASHINGTON which Mrs. KIRKLAND gives us. It is a book for the young, and is most appropriately dedicated to her young friends and her children. Women are not supposed to be competent to the description of battles, or to fathoming the depths of political speculation, and Mrs. KIRKLAND has very properly confined herself to the sphere in which she is perfectly competent to labor to the advantage of herself and others. She is content to be a woman, and in dealing with so lofty a subject as that which she has attempted, she never permits us to feel that she has assumed a task for which she is not thoroughly competent. She writes pure English, and, as she has abundantly shown in her previous works, her descriptive powers are remarkable. There is no dimness or uncertainty in the pictures she attempts to present to her readers. WASHINGTON loses nothing of his dignity or majesty in her hands, but he is made a more genial and possible character, than in the works of some of her predecessors. She has, very naturally, given us a little closer view of that stately lady, Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, and told us more of the influence she exercised on her august husband than other writers have done. "If we were to give our private opinion," says Mrs. KIRKLAND, "we should say that Mrs. MARTHA CURTIS WASHINGTON, with her large fortune, her strong domestic tastes and affections, and her dutiful common sense character, exercised her full share of influence over the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States of America. She had a very decided way of speaking, and as she never meddled in public affairs, we can easily imagine the General letting her have her own way in pretty much everything else. A guest at Mount Vernon happened to sleep in a room adjoining that occupied by the President and his lady. Late in the evening when people had retired to their various chambers, he heard the lady delivering a very animated lecture to her lord and master upon something which he had done, that she thought should have been done differently. To all this he listened in the profoundest silence; and when she, too, was silent, he opened his lips and spoke "now, good sleep to you my dear!"

This anecdote of the great man in his night-cap is quite characteristic of him, but it is equally so of most lords and masters, who we, imagine all receive certain lectures as Mr. GARDIE and WASHINGTON did, in profound silence. Experience, probably, teaches them that it is the better way.

Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, have done what we have long wondered that some of our publishers have not done, in giving the public a good edition of WINCKELMANN'S *History of Ancient Art*. But the opinion good, is not the proper one to apply to this publication, which is, moderately speaking, superb. It is an original translation from the German, by G. HENRY LODGE, with a Life by the Editor. The translating and editing of this great work appears to have been a labor of love with Mr. LODGE, who says that he did not undertake it with any intention of publishing it. He dedicates the first volume to his wife, and the second to his father, thus showing the interest which he feels in his subject. As an example of book-making, as to mechanicals, we have not seen a better example, and though having no meretricious ornaments to lure the eye, it is a comfort to look upon its fair pages without any consideration of their contents. It is a work that will be most acceptable to all scholars and lovers of art.

We have not the least idea in the world who the *Stroller in Europe* is who has written a book called *Dovi*, (be sure and accent the *i*, or the name is lost,) which the HARPERS have published. If we did know, we would certainly betray his secret; for the writer of such a bright, humorous, sparkling, and genuinely good-natured volume, deserves to be known by name. Since APPLETON JEWETT gave us his *Winter in Paris*, and JOHN SANDERSON published his *American in Paris*, no writer, on either side of the Atlantic, has given forth so agreeable a volume on the French capital as *Dovi*. The author has been a great traveler it is very evident, and if this be his first appearance before the public he has been a marvelously modest man, and his reticence is more to be wondered at than commended. We gladly welcome him to the select circle of our literary acquaintances.

Seeing a new book on our desk, entitled, *Modern Atheism*, by JAMES BUCHANAN, from GOULD & LINCOLN, we were rather startled, thinking, possibly, that the President-elect had come out against some of his political friends, who had helped him into office. But a little closer examination showed that Old Buck had no hand in the volume before us. It is a reprint of a work aimed at Pantheism and natural laws, by the Divinity Professor in the New College, Edinburg; a work we cannot give an opinion of just here, and just now.

The Sister Abroad, or an Italian Journey, from NILES and WHITTEMORE, of Boston, is a nice little book about Italy, without anything in particular to characterize it, except its niceness. There are many such books written without being published.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Holiday books are falling around us with their splendid covers like the crimson and yellow hued leaves of October. We are glad to see so many of them, for they are certainly the best toys that belong to the season, and many of them have more than a holiday character.

Darley's Margaret, published by REDFIELD, is confessedly the most beautiful work which American Art has yet given to the world. These illustrations are of exquisite beauty and purity of design, and they are prefaced by a well-written and appreciative notice of the work which they illustrate. JUDD's novel of *Margaret*, a New-England prose poem, full of delicate thoughts, quaint characters, and brilliant descriptions; it is extremely defective as a regular story, but yet thoroughly satisfying to the sentiment. Mr. DARLEY has illustrated it from a pure love of the subject, and without any idea of fame or pecuniary advantage; but his drawings excited so much delight in the privileged few who had access to his portfolio, that he was induced to publish them; and he has been most fortunate in meeting with such an artist as KONRAD HUBER, to transfer his delicate lines to a steel-plate. The drawings are in outline, in the serene style of FLAXMAN and RETZSCH, but greatly superior to the drawings of either of those men of genius, in the force of expression and variety of character embodied in the shadowless outlines which convey to us the artist's thoughts and fancies. It is difficult to understand by what witchery of art such colorless and shadowless drawings can be made to suggest such warm and glowing pictures to the imagination. It is the very triumph of genius and resembles nothing so much as PAGANINI's playing upon one string. We feel proud in knowing that these exquisitely beautiful designs are from the pencil of a wholly American artist.

SCRIBNER, of Broadway, has published *The Life of Luther, in Forty-Eight Historical Engravings, by* GUSTAV KOENIG, *with Explanations by Archdeacon* HARE, *and Continuation by* SUSANNA WINKWORTH. Apart from the elegance of this splendid volume, it is eminently worthy of the season, and, after the Bible, there should be no book so precious to the heart of a christian and a philanthropist as a life of LUTHER. The illustrations are not of the popular or showy kind, and make but a poor appearance by the side of some of the voluptuous ornamentations of many of the publications of the season, but they are full of suggestions and artistic graces of expression.

APPLETON & Co. have published a most beautiful edition of *Records of the Heart, and other Poems*, by EMMELINE ANNA LEWIS. The volume is richly bound, and superbly illustrated; and one of the finest pictures in it is the charming portrait, by ELLIOTT, of the fair author. Mrs. LEWIS has been called "the American SAPPHO," and EDGAR A. POE, who was so much more lavish of his censure than his praise, placed her at the head of the lady poets of America.

The *Evening Book* and the *Home Circle* are a pair of companion books by Mrs. KIRKLAND, published by the same house. They are intended for fireside reading, and are alike instructive and interesting. Mrs. KIRKLAND has an exceptionable taste in the selections she makes, while her own remarks are always eminently entertaining and instructive.

Mary and Hugo; or, the Lost Angel, by Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, from JACKSON & DERBY, is a christian legend, once published under a different name as from the pen of ERNEST HELFENSTEIN, the author's *nom de plume*, when she chose not to appear under her proper one. The volume is prettily illustrated with drawings by DARLEY.

DERBY & JACKSON have published FRANK GOODRICH'S *Court of Napoleon*, the most splendid book of the kind that has appeared, a review of which we have already published in another part of the DAILY TIMES.

Stories for Christmas and Winter Evenings is the title of an unillustrated volume of good selections for holiday reading, published by PUTNAM & Co.

DIX, EDWARDS & Co. have published two illustrated little volumes of delicate reading, one called *Trees and Country*, by R. H. STODDARD, and the other *Gold and Silver*, by A. W. H.

Grandmother Lee's Portfolio, illustrated by HANNAH BILLINGS, comes from WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL, of Boston.

Undine, the never-tiring *Undine*, issued by C. S. FRANCIS & Co., is a neatly-illustrated pocket volume. Turley, turley, turley.

The Tom Thumb Library is a box of pretty little books for Tom Thumbkey people. There are twelve of them, in brilliant scarlet covers.

Aunt Margaret, by JACOB ABBOT, is the title of No. 26 of *Harper's Story Books*.

The *Russell Family*, by ANNA HASTINGS, is published by M. W. DODD. Plain and plain.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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CHOICE FURS AT AUCTION.—OUR READERS will remember that this is the day (21 A. M.) of HALLEY'S Fur sale, at his store, No. 52 Maiden-lane. (Opposite Herald Office.)

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BEERS & CO., NO. 139 BROADWAY, MAKE FOR the Holidays a [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BERANGER HARLESDEN;
OR,
THE HOPE OF WOMAN.
AN ORIGINAL COMMENCED
Author of "Vivian," "This and That," "Getting Along," etc.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, of Dec. 30, to be issued THIS MORNING, will contain the *three* closing chapters of this interesting novel, which has been written expressly for its columns.

As a work, exhibiting much the highest delineation of all that are interested in the improvement of the condition of Woman. Never where experienced with the previous productions of the gifted author has doubt that it will be written with great ability, and that it will abound in passages of rare beauty, as well as in passages of the highest and purest virtue.

Beginning this week, the WEEKLY TIMES will contain the first number of a new series of

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE.

Embracing sketches of the splendid new work THE COURT OF NAPOLEON,

Just published, entitled, "Splendid Society," and a variety of other interesting literary miscellany; Correspondence from 12 parts of the world; editorial Paragraphs; Summaries of the News of last Week, in Politics, Foreign and Domestic;—Reports of all the Markets, &c., &c., &c.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be printed upon handsome paper, in clear type, and in elegant style—each number containing the equivalent of TWO LARGE NEWSPAPER COLUMNS, and yet only costing a large amount of choice Reading and News than can be obtained elsewhere at the same price, namely, TWO CENTS PER WEEK.

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Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party to whom name the Club stands, and on terms of first subscribers.

Specimen copies will be sent upon application by letter (post-paid) to the Publisher.

Some Agents destroy supplies of this week's number, but some send their orders immediately.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind, must be addressed to the Publishers,

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1855.

THE GREATEST ROMANCE OF THE DAY.

THE MINISTER AND THE ACTRESS;
A ROMANCE
OF THE COURT OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,
ONE CENT PER COPY.

The view and treatment of the dialogue, the prominence of portrait of the principal characters, and the intense interest manifested in the whole story, have had the effect of attaching to this number 1,000, and those who have heard it spoken of in an unbounded manner, and adding to their numbers by thousands. Back numbers nearly exhausted.

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SANTA CLAUS!

"'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ORANGE JUDD, 191 Water-st., Terms—One Dollar
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Vol. XVI. JANUARY, 1856. New Series, No. 120.

A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR SON, OR FOR YOUR BROTHER.
A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR FRIEND, OR FOR YOUR NEIGHBOR.
A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR FAMILY, AND FOR YOURSELF.

PRESENTS

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A large number of fine, instructive and pleasing illustrations will be given during the volume.

Each number will contain 24 double quarto pages; and, what is more, the reading matter will not consist of trashy, unreliable stuffing, but of original, sound, practical information, in every department of Rural Culture, such as Manures; Selection of Seeds; the best method of preparing the ground for, and cultivating the various Field and Garden Crops; Fruit-growing; Care, Treatment and Improvement of all kinds of Domestic Animals; the Construction and Embellishment of Farm Buildings; Housing, Preserving and Marketing the Products of the Farm, Orchard, Garden and Dairy; and to the Domestic or Household labors of the Rural Home.

All the articles are prepared by *experienced, practical men*, residing in different parts of the country.

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Plain, simple, definite advice is given for the guidance of the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic, and all who are cultivating only small plots around their home steads.

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The AGRICULTURIST is entirely unconnected with the manufacture or sale of any manure or implement. It is a *self-supporting* journal, and deals unsparingly with the various Agricultural and Horticultural humbugs of the day.

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Nearly 7,000 persons have recently subscribed for it and received two copies, and they are now showing their appreciation of its merits by sending in the names of their friends and neighbors by hundreds.

A large extra edition of the December number has been prepared, of which one copy will be immediately forwarded to new subscribers for 1856. When the work is sent as a present, if desired a receipt (stating by whom paid) will be sent to the recipient, postage free, with the December number. The January number will be mailed January 1, 1856.

N. B.—Large additional supplies of the Chinese Sugar-Cane seed are being obtained by the Publisher, of which at least 200 perfect Seeds will be sent FREE to every subscriber to the AGRICULTURIST who forwards a postpaid envelope directed to himself. The 200 Seeds thus obtained will produce enough Seed for several acres another season, should the plant prove as valuable for fodder and for sugar-making as it now strongly promises to be.

ONE DOLLAR, with name, Post-Office and State, will secure the December Number of this year at once, and Volume XVI entire, as issued.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

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MAGNIFICENT OBJECT OF GIFT.
THE COURT OF NAPOLEON;
OR, SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE.
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MAJ. JACK DOWNING AND COL. BENTON.
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

It has been asserted, upon no less authority than the immortal Sam Patch, that "some things can be done as well as others." The veteran politician, Col. Thomas H. Benton, has given to his countrymen a comprehensive and very valuable work, entitled:

THIRTY YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE;
OR, A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS, &c.

Now, that other veteran politician, Major Jack Downing, who declares positively that there is an outside as well as an inside to everything, has in preparation, to lay before his countrymen, his comprehensive and valuable work, entitled:

THIRTY YEARS OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE;
OR, A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF AMERICAN POLITICIANS FOR THIRTY YEARS, &c.

Major Downing has decided to present his work to the public through the pages of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE; for, he says, as the work itself is of a strictly national character, he feels bound to select the most elevated and respectable channel for communicating it to the public. He says he shan't interfere or encroach at all on Col. Benton's ground. The Colonel's work was to show the working of the American Government for thirty years, and his work was to show the working of American politicians for thirty years. And, besides, the Colonel's stand-point was *inside* the Senate, and his stand-point was *outside* the Senate. So he didn't see as they ever need to clash, for in the workings of Governments and politicians the last thing in the world to be apprehended was a clash between the ins and outs.

The first part of this great work will appear in the January number, the finest number of this young monthly that has yet been issued. It is enlarged to the size of the three dollar magazines, and will not be surpassed by any of them.

THE JANUARY NUMBER.

The increased amount of orders for this number has compelled us to print a much larger edition than was anticipated, and therefore to delay the day of publication until *Tuesday, Dec. 25.*

CONTENTS.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. *With eight* elegant engravings.
MORMONISM. Beautifully illustrated.
THE SPINNING-WHEEL OF THE MAYFLOWER. Illustrated.
MME. ROLAND. With an elegant Portrait.
THE EARTH WE WALK ON.
THE PROVIDENTIAL INTERFERENCE. An exciting Historical Tale. Illustrated.
THE SEWING GIRL. By Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.
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HENRY J. RAYMOND. With a fine Portrait.
A MEDDLESOME WOMAN. By Peregrine.
THE SUN. Poetry.
ORNITHOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICA. With several superb engravings.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
THE CHURCH.
A GLANCE ALL ROUND.
CHERLIE ASLEEP. Stanzas.
BOOK-MAKING.

EDITOR'S OLIO.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW. With a fine Portrait of the Major and six other amusing engravings. This is the first of a series by the Major, which will embrace the genuine ORIGINAL DOWNING LETTERS, from General Jackson's time to the present, the whole to be profusely illustrated.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE MINISTER AND THE ACTRESS;
A ROMANCE
OF THE COURT OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

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IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

The vigor and terseness of the dialogue, the prominence of traits of the principal characters, and the intense interest embodied in the whole story, have had the effect of attracting the readers of it, and those who have heard it spoken of to an unheard-of extent, and adding to their numbers by thousands. Back numbers nearly exhausted.

BY ALL MEANS
READ
THE MINISTER AND THE ACTRESS.

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Gold Crosses and Necklaces	1 00 to 12 00 each
Gold and Brass Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 10 00 each
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 00 to 7 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger Rings and Crosses	5 00 to [illegible]
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	[illegible]

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Parties in want of commodious articles of HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, are invited to call and examine our stock, selected in the best markets for our own trade.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Tea and Coffee Sets, Fish Slop Bowls to match; Comfortables, Choices, plain and revolving; Cake Baskets, &c.

TABLE CUTLERY—Fine Knives, for table and dessert; Oyster Knives, Nut Picks, Cheese Scoops, Corkscrews, &c.

JAPANNERY—Tea-Trays, all sizes; Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, Knife-trays, Plate-warmers, &c.

BRIGHT TINWARE—Tea and Coffee Urns, Steak Dishes, of all sizes, with lamp and water heaters; Oyster Chafing Dishes, Soup Tureens, Tea and Coffee Pots.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE—Coffee and Tea Sets, choicest styles tinned; Molasses Cups, Cake Baskets, Tea Urns and Kettles, Spoons, &c.

STERLING SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS—Guaranteed to be pure and up to the standard, and of highest finish.

STEEL FIRE IRONS AND STANDARDS—At immense variety.

DOOR MATS—Most desirable styles. Prices low.
WINDELL & CO.,
Nos. 86 and 88 Maiden-lane.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.—A. E. DEAN, No. 141 Broadway, is now prepared to receive orders for the following articles: boiled turkeys, geese, capons, fat hens, ducks, Charlotte russes, jellies, blanc mange, meringues, ornamented plum, almond, citron, fruit, pound, sponge, New-Year and other cakes; mince, pumpkin, apple, peach, plum and cranberry pies, cocoa nut and lemon puddings, vol-au-vents, tarts, jelly, &c., &c.; candies of all kinds. Wedding favors, ornamental centrepieces, silver, glass, China, &c., boned. Pastries and wedding cakes supplied at all seasons. Ornamental cakes for New-Year now ready for examination.

WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR A Christmas present than a pair of Cahill's India Rubber Slippers. A superb assortment of which he has now ready for the coming season, for ladies and Misses and Gents over-gaiters, perfectly water-proof, just imported. Purchasers would do well to examine his stock before buying elsewhere.
S. CAHILL,
No. 317 Broadway, 2 doors below Walker-st.

FOUNTAINS INDIA STORE, NO. 253 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every conceivable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Gentlemen and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.

N.B.—Goods imported to order.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—A NEW PATENT GOLD Pencil Case for the vest pocket; Gold Pens in gold, silver, ivory, ebony and porcupine holders; Rodgers' celebrated Pocket Knives; English Pocket Combs, manufactured of pearl; Mother of Pearl Tablets.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Maiden-st.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—LADIES INTENDING to purchase Christmas trees will find a beautiful assortment, well trimmed and unstrimmed, to which their attention is respectfully invited at THOMPSON'S Stations, Nos. 161 and 173 Atlantic-st., and No. 29 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the founding of the New-York Historical Society, will be celebrated in the Chapel of the University of the City of New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. The Society will meet at their rooms at 7½ o'clock, and the address, by Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, will be delivered in the Chapel at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE H. MOORE, BRASTUS C. BENEDICT, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, } Committee of Arrangements.

Members of the Society may obtain tickets at the Library, or from the Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at their usual place of meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock, to select the Executive Committee and 5 delegates to the Central Republican Committee, and 5 to the Young Men's Committee. The polls will be open from 7 till 8 o'clock.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM BOIRE, RICHARD WINTROUP, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of this Association at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on the EVENING of TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1856, at 8 o'clock, to elect 5 delegates to the Republican Central Committee and 5 delegates to represent the said Ward in a "Young Men's Republican Committee." The polls of the election will be kept open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—THE election of Delegates to the Republican Central Committee and to the Young Men's Republican Committee for the year 1857, will be held on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1856. The polls will be open from 7 to 8 o'clock. Only those who are members of the Fifth Ward Republican Association will have the right to vote at the election.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.
T. C. LELAND, A. C. HELMER, } Secretaries.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL AT OLD CROTON Hall, junction of Bowery and Division-sts. The East River Total Abstinence Society will commence its Sunday evening meetings TO-MORROW EVENING. All old Temperance friends, and the public in general, are invited to attend.

NICHOLAS DUFF, President.
W. H. SCHULTZ, R. LEWIS, W. SEIMPER, Jr., } Vice-Presidents.
Secretary.

CITY MISSION.—NEXT SABBATH EVENING, 21st December, the Thirteenth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S Church, Washington-square. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock, when the Annual Reports will be presented, addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. BURGESS and Rev. Dr. PEEK, and a contribution in cash and subscriptions received, to aid in carrying forward the operations of the Society in the coming year.

FAIRS.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—Will be held at Niblo's, THIS DAY, and continue on SATURDAY, 20th, also on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 22d and 23d inst. It

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEORGE H. NORMAN, AT STORE, NO. [illegible], THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY CATALOGUE, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid [illegible]

W. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Saturday, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the [illegible]

P. J. DESSOURS, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Pearl-st., corner White-st.—For the sale of books, stationery, paper, paintings, fancy goods, works of art, furniture and merchandise generally. Hereafter sales will be called for within three days after sale, will be [illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible]

THOMAS EGLESTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, [illegible]

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER, & CO., NOS. [illegible] and 379 Pearl-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 10½ A. M., Brandies at noon. Old sherry, Madeira, cognac, Scotch ale, whisky and gin, all first-class; connoisseurs will do well to attend this sale. 20,000 choice cigars, 50,- [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 191 Atlantic, near Henry-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a well known Grocery Store, consisting in part of glass ware, crockery, fancy goods, China vases, and the usual variety of China, glass, white granite ware, &c.

STEAMBOAT NORWALK AT AUCTION. [illegible] auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at [illegible] the steamer [illegible] Christopher [illegible] JACKSON, Agent.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 60 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. There are three departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Gymnasium at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at No. 146 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GRIGG, 54 Gold-st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PARKE'S, No. 67 Bowery, New-York, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-class, $3, 12 lessons; gents, including stationery, $5. Commission by the month or quarter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 5 miles east of Hudson. Sixty-ninth year. Fall term commences Jan. 12. For catalogues, address C. W. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, reopened Sept. 11. No. 4 West 27th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT in Chancery, in infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth extract on pay-card, by calling at my office, where experiences of the [illegible] Dundedey can be seen. Having every [illegible] I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, surpassing in the art. I have recently discovered a method of hardening the gums for the extraction of teeth, which can be used in all cases with the [illegible] the patient. This entirely differs from [illegible] of freezing the gums, which can only [illegible] and generally produces more pain than [illegible] the tooth. DR. N. R. GRIFFIN, No. 349 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for fitting up and furnishing the new School-house No. 40, in Christie-st., near Delancey, directed to the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, will be received at the Board of Education-rooms, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until the third day of January next, at 8 o'clock P. M.—Said work to be done according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of THOS. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 323 Broadway. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JACOB HAYNOR,
V. M. BELL,
JACOB LEON,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr., } Committee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. H. J. PARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New-York Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT [illegible] the collection of Taxes, passed April 16, 1846, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay the tax for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by sale of goods or chattels, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from the 20th day of last September, to the day of pay-ment. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY IN TWELFTH-st., next to the southwest corner of Avenue C, consisting of four lots, 100 feet front by the feet deep, with brick factory thereon 40 by 90, and brick storehouse and stable in the rear. There is a steam engine and boilers ready put on the premises, which will be sold with the property if required. Its near location to the Novelty and other large works renders this property very desirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HENRY COTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st., corner John.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FULL lots, south side West 26th-st., 250 feet west of 9th-av., mortgage for $1,987 50 each, due in three years from June last, will exchange for a three-story brick house, in New-York or Brooklyn, worth about $6,000 to $7,000; will pay $1,000 to $2,000 in cash, with the lots at a fair price, for a house that will suit. Inquire of THOS. SMITH, Jr., No. 122 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE SUBSTANTial brick house, furnished or unfurnished, No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Title in fine rate order; has water, gas, and warm air; each room double; cash in the rear, and in every way suited to the wants of families who wish to connect the enjoyments of home with economy and close attention to business. Apply to CHAS. B. TATHAM, No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE 3-STORY AND basement houses No. 61 4th-st.; also, the elegant 3-story brown No. 126 Thompson-st.; also the model 2-story and basement house, No. 110 West 13th-st., just completed. The above houses have all the modern improvements complete. Possession can be given (if all) on the 1st day of January. Inquire of ROBERT MCLELLAN, 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, rented for $400, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner. P. S. BUCKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house, just completed, west side of Oxford-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn. Apply at the adjoining house, or to V. THOMPSON, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, in 42d-st., near Broadway; only $6,000 cash required. Apply to GILMORE & CO., General Agents, No. 512 9th-av., between 42d and 43d-sts.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—STORE, WITH BEDROOM AND BACK-room, very low, at No. 366 10th-av., excellent stand for the drug, clothing or fancy business. Possession can be given immediately. This is a rare chance for a beginner. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good situation for 6 or more months, from the 1st January. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EDEN B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.

WESTERN LAND AGENTS,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 22 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 22 William-st.,

PIKE & BACON.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, 2½ hours' ride from New-York City, contains a large orchard of fine grafted fruit in bearing prime; also, choice varieties of pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, &c. It has an unfailing and abundant supply of water, and is suited for either grass or grain. Buildings are new and commodious, and everything around the place is in complete order. For terms and full particulars, apply to WM. D. STOCKER, of Hull & Stocker, Attorneys, No. 15 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE country residence, situated in the town of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., between the New-York and New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, containing 118 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. A large modern double-house, good springs and out-buildings, suitable for all farming purposes. For further particulars inquire of RACHEL T. CORNELL, on the premises, or No. 34 East Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FARM OF 240 ACRES, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—Three-quarters of a mile front.—Price $60,000. No encumbrance. For sale or exchange for City property. Also an elegant country seat, of 22 acres, superior improvements, on Whitestone-av., Flushing. C. H. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 357 acres, with spacious buildings, good timber and home market, lying on both sides of Hudson and Delaware Canal, in a beautiful valley, 3 miles from Depot and 75 miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, of 50 acres, situated 6 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J. Fine improvements and superior land; farm well stocked; sells $6,000 worth per annum. C. B. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin-sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dry rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GIFT MELODEONS,
CARHART'S PATENT.

A large and well-selected assortment of MELODEONS, embracing several new styles, and all the latest and best improvements, having been manufactured expressly for HOLIDAY GIFTS, will be exhibited, at the warerooms of the undersigned. Those wishing to make a present, combining beauty with utility, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine

THE FINEST STOCK OF MELODEONS EVER Exhibited. The following are among the styles we have:

4 octave, scroll leg, portable, $45.
4½ octave, scroll leg, portable, $60.
5 octave, scroll leg, portable, $75.
5 octave, piano style, $100.
6 octave, piano style, $150.
6 octave, piano style, extra finish, $150.
5 octave, double reed, 2 stops, $150.
6 octave, double reed, 4 stops, $200.
5 octave, 2 banks of keys, 2 sets of reeds and coupler, $200.
5 octave, 2 banks of keys, 2 sets of reeds and coupler, carved legs, fancy case, $250.

CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.,
No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 429 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO. are now full of superb instruments, and will be sold at reduced prices and upon easy terms. H. E. MATHEWS, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 280 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & CO's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE. One very superior twelve-stop organ, full Gothic case, pedals C, C, C. One eight-stop, Gothic case, pedals; one six-stop do. The above are warranted. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the above. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WARE ROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

THREE SUPERB PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—I have two 6½-octave, front round rosewood pianos, and one 7-octave, which I will sell at first cost if bought before the 1st of January. H. E. MATHEWS, No. 280 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 6½-octave rosewood piano, elegant case and superior tone, made by one of the best makers, and warranted. Cost $800. Will be sold for $400. Seen used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

BEAUTIFUL TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 128 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $50, $105 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $9 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING
LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Galveston, rediscounted by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN H. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WILL BE sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, the valuable farm and paper mill, late of ROYAL MOLLENEUX, deceased, at Hempstead, L. I. This property consists of fifty-three acres of land, situate at East Meadow, town of Hempstead, Queens County; is three miles from the village of Hempstead, and easy of access by railroad several times a day. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and necessary out-buildings, and a never-failing and abundant supply of water, with a mill thereon for the extensive manufacture of straw board and wrapping paper. Title indisputable. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN H. TERRILL and FRANKLIN MOLLENEUX, upon the premises, or of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Counselor at Law, Jamaica, L. I.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Monday, Jan. 12, 1857, at 12 M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 51 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 4 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED by the Madison County, (Ala.,) on account of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and due January 1, 1857, will please present them for payment at the Bank of America.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, AND VIRGINIA Lands in exchange for merchandise of all kinds. Also, cash loaned on watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Notes and mortgages negotiated. No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 14, first floor. GIFFORD & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE C. P. & A. RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856; payable to the Shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 2, 1857, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the Shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 2, 1857.
Also, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip of this Company, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road; payable to the Shareholders respectively, at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857.
An installment of 25 per cent. on the Scrip of this Company has been called in and made payable to the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1857. Shareholders may have the privilege of making such payment Jan. 2, 1857, and draw full dividends upon the same thereafter.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Feb. 20, to March 1. By order of the Board,
GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, DEC. 15, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.
The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 5.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 297 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 3d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 35
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	5 00

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

CUMBERLAND COAL DISCHARGING.—Now discharging, a cargo of very superior Cumberland Coal, from the mines of the Hampshire Coal Co., suitable for smiths and manufacturers.
TRUELOW & BROTHERS,
No. 440 Cherry and No. 195 Grand-sts.
Dealers supplied with Cannel Coal from the yard.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.
S. HARRISON & SON, No. 320 West 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD articles, at moderate prices, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 566 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Calashes, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEAVER.—CONSTANT receipts of hand finished, lamb and veal skins, to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 2, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 84-st. and 7th-av.
Moneys deposited now or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILNE, }

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTIS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM
No. 226 Pearl and No. 18 Wall-st.,
to
No. 51 Wall-st.,
(Corner of Jauncey Court.)
Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 46 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or trustee of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 6 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:
Joseph Lawrence, Edwin D. Morgan, Erastus Corning, James Suydam, Shepherd Knapp, William Tucker, Royal Phelps, John J. Cisco, Jacob Harsen, James S. Seymour, Gerard C. Bronson, Daniel S. Miller, Caleb O. Halsted, Thos. W. Pearsall, Peter Cooper, Thomas Tillotson, John J. Phelps, Wilson G. Hunt, D. H. Arnold, Charles F. Bill, Watts Sherman, E. F. Wheelwright, Edmund Coffin, Thomas Slocomb, Clinton Gilbert, Cornelius Smith, J. A. Acton, Jr., Daniel D. Lord.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, COE'S W. LAWRENCE, EF'GHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, EDWARD WILLIS, STUART C. MARSH, JOHN PENFOLD, JOHN COMPTON, D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SILAS BRONSON, A. R. ENO, JOHN WATSON, JOSEPH W. CORLIES, SAMUEL WILLETS, WM. K. STRONG, GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., NOAH S. HUNT, THOMAS SMULL, J. H. RANSOM, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, U. J. SMITH, ALFRED WILLIS, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, ROBERT M. BRUCE, JOHN BOYD, A. TENAGA DEL VALLE, HENRY S. LEVERICH, LAWRENCE TURNURE.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,231 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and will be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

TO WOOLEN OR COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, very cheap, a desirable manufacturing property, situated in Orange county, within one mile of a depôt on the Erie Railroad, consisting of two good factories, dye house with kettles, &c., seven tenements and barn, first-rate water-power, with 22-foot overshot wheel, and about 30 acres of land. Price on $7,500, cost $60,000. No money required on the real estate. Machinery at a valuation about $2,000. For particulars, address W., box No. 3,854 New-York post-office.

BOTANIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a retail botanic establishment, with pump for the manufacture of root beer, for sale at a bargain, as the owner wishes to go into the country. It will be sold low to a cash purchaser. Apply on the premises, No. 308 Bleecker-st., or to SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman-st.

RARE CHANCE TO ENTER INTO A BUSIness at which we will guarantee $5 a day can be made in any town, and on a very small capital. Business light and respectable. Instructions sent on receipt of $1 and 2 stamps. H. GEORGEFIELD & CO., Newark, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, with from $50,000 to $75,000, cash. Business wholesale by the package only. Address M. at this office with real name.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.—WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS vs. SAMUEL R. ROMAINE, surviving Executor of BENJAMIN ROMAINE, deceased, and the said Samuel R. Romaine, Ann Nichols, Hannah Wyckoff, Robert J. Dillon, Mary Nesmith, Romaine Dillon, Alice Olmstead, Francis Olmstead and Benjamin R. Gaul, Devisees of said Benjamin Romaine, deceased. The said Ann Nichols being the wife of Charles Nichols, and Mary Nesmith wife of John P. Nesmith, also Defendants. Summons for Relief or Supplementary Bill of Complaint. To ROMAINE DILLON: Sir, we have this day commenced and required to answer the supplemental complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said supplemental complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.
W. H. ANTHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-1awdw8*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the claim of AARON SUTTON to certain moneys awarded to Unknown Owners for land contract within the limits of Central Park in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the said AARON SUTTON will apply to one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at Chambers in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, A. D., 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the money awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the matter of the opening of Central Park in the City of New-York, to Unknown Owners, of and for all those twenty-nine lots laid down and designated on "Damage Maps of Central Park, Northwestern Division," made by said Commissioners, by the numbers 33, 36, 37, 22 and 23, in block 799; numbers 29 and 35 in block 798; numbers 39, 38 and 40 in block 797; numbers 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, in block 795; number 41 in block 796; and numbers 34, 35, 36, 39 and 40 in block 794.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1856.
O'BRIEN & HIGENBOTAM,
Attorneys for Claimant.
n29-1awdw8*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856.
MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.
n27-1awdw8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KNAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 293 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, or on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 11, 1856.
PETER KAUTH, Administrator.
o18-1awdw8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Massau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856.
CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.
o11-1awdw8*

INCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Ethal

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